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THE SATURDAY COMMERCIAL
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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The Daily Commercial.

Address of the Union State Central Committee.

To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania.

ROOMS OF THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, PHILADELPHIA, October 21, 1864.—*To the Loyal Men of Pennsylvania:* The smoke of the first engagement has cleared away, and upon the vote of her citizens at home Pennsylvania stands by the Government of our fathers, while her brave sons in the field will not give less than twelve thousand majority for the good cause. The last hope, therefore, of the supporters of General McClellan has disappeared, and the only result of continuing to sustain him is to give aid and comfort to the rebellion by increasing the appearance of disunion among ourselves.

Gen. Sheridan dealt a terrible blow to treason on Wednesday, and every patriot's heart thrilled with joy upon hearing it; but a great majority for Abraham Lincoln in Pennsylvania would be far more fatal to the armed conspiracy against the Union and the Constitution. Every vote for our tried and faithful President will paralyze some arm raised to shoot down the flag, while every vote for the base surrender at Chicago, and the men who carry its white flag, will encourage some rebel to shoot another Northern soldier. The ticket nominated by Vallandigham, Wood and Seymour, is now black with treason, and after it is voted will be red with the blood of our brothers fighting for us. The war has existed for the last year only by reason of our divisions, and its continuance to-day is solely owing to the activity of the disunion party of the North and the platform of its convention. While any hope remained of the election of its candidates, plausible excuses might be found by misguided men for giving them their suffrages; but after the verdicts of Maine, Vermont, New Hampshire, Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, all sensible persons knew that the election is already decided by the people, and that it only remains to ascertain the majorities. It follows, therefore, that every vote for McClellan and Pendleton is an earnest invitation to Jefferson Davis to continue his fearful war, to waste more of our treasure and to murder others of our sons.

The sublime spectacle of a united North will end the war. We therefore invoke all patriots to lend their efforts unceasingly to produce this result. By perfecting the ward and township organizations; by the circulation of documents and public addresses, especially by loyal speakers; by earnest personal efforts with honest but mistaken men; by making arrangements to pay every poor voter his tax and by sending tax receipts to every soldier and sailor; by the immediate formation of campaign clubs in every borough and community; by great meetings and processions on the evening of the 31st inst., and by all the honest agencies of an active and thorough canvass, appealing to the patriotic zeal and kindling the patriotic enthusiasm of a great and loyal People, we can all attest the fealty of our State to the flag of the Union by a majority worthy of the historic character of the contest and of the great issues dependent upon it.

Forward, then, every lover of his country to the good work! Looking not to the past, but to the future, forgetful of personal considerations, and appreciating the privilege of some sacrifice for Liberty and the Union, let us rest no effort until the result is secured. This committee will continue to do its whole duty, and relies upon your instant, earnest and constant assistance.

Genl's instead of valor and of glory from the Rapidan to the James sealed the fate of the rebellion. Since then Sherman has turned its left wing, Farragut is crowding in its right, Sheridan has sent its rear guard again whirling down the valley. It only remains for us to sound the charge along the whole line, and sweeping our ballots, as resistless as bullets, march to the peaceful, final triumph, which awaits us in November.

Proclaiming the war to be a failure, George B. McClellan is the great failure of the war—a general without a victory—a statesman without a record, and if we are faithful, history will add to the list of failures the name of its candidate for the Presidency without an electoral vote. Let us all therefore labor without ceasing. In memory of our buried martyrs, in regard for the wounds of our living heroes, to guard liberty from its deadly peril, and the Union from its treasonable foes; in the interest of religion, and in the name of humanity, let the true and loyal men of Pennsylvania, forward to victory!

In behalf of the Committee,
SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.
A. W. BENTZOFF, } Secretaries.
WIEN FORNEY, }

UNION TOWNSHIP MEETING.

Speeches by Capt. McCombs, J. J. Siebeneck, Esq., Thos. M. Marshall, Esq., and Col. Samuel Young, of Clarion County—Songs by Prof. Slack's Glee Club, and Music by Smith's Band.

On Saturday night, 22d instant, a large meeting of the loyal citizens of Union Township was held at Sandsbury's Hotel. At 7 o'clock the meeting was called to order by appointing B. Young, Esq., President, and John Slucker, Noah F. Gilmore, and John V. Auth, Vice-Presidents, and W. J. Richardson, Esq., Secretary. This was one of the largest and most enthusiastic meetings ever held in Union Township, and the excellent order was highly creditable to those assembled.

On motion, Captain McCombs was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a most eloquent and masterly speech, and was repeatedly cheered for the heavy blows hurled against our opponents.

He was followed by J. J. Siebeneck, in a German speech, which received frequent applause, and proved that he was not only eloquent but witty, and could hold the people by his close reasoning and forcible argument. Mr. Siebeneck is the regular campaign orator.

Then followed Tom Marshall, whom all delight to hear, and who, doubtless, can hold a crowd longer that any other man. He was witty and argumentative, and for one moment his auditors were convulsed with laughter, the next they were melted to tears by his strong pathetic appeals. It is needless to say he shall be best effort. He may rest his laurels on this speech.

Colonel Samuel Young, editor of the *Clarion Banner*, was next called upon, and made a masterly speech, his illustrations provoking repeated cheers from the vast assemblage. The Colonel has been doing good service in the campaign, and people of Clarion county may well feel proud of having so able a champion of freedom editing a loyal newspaper in that County (Democratic county). We hope to hear from the Colonel again during the campaign in this county.

Prof. Slack's Glee Club was in attendance, and enlivened the evening with patriotic songs. This club is composed of the very best musical talent in the country, and to listen to their patriotic songs is really a treasure. Smith's Brass Band was also in attendance, and added much to the enjoyment of those present.

A NEW YORK letter writer, says the friends of General McClellan are trying to make a little capital by creating the impression that another draft is inevitable before long. I am told they have a sensation hand bill, throwing out that idea, put in free circulation among the workingmen and laborers of the river counties as well as in this city. That hand bill also announces that if General McClellan is elected, there will be no more drafts. This sort of electioneering will do no harm. It helps more than it hurts. Nobody ever doubted that, if McClellan is elected, the war would be brought to an end, no matter what became of the Union, but whoever expected so plump an admission of the fact!

STATE BANKS AND NATIONAL BANKING.—We presume, says the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, that most of the banks in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will accept the provisions of the law authorizing them to reorganize under the National system. The feeling in favor of the change has proved so strong in that city that it is not probable the institutions in other portions of the State will resist the current. We are glad that the movement is so extensive, as we regard everything with the utmost favor when it tends to strengthen the Federal Government.

NOTICE TO PROTHONOTARIES.—The different Prothonotaries to whom scattering returns of votes have been made, should return the same to the proper counties, where the persons voted for as candidates, are they will aldt hereby in arriving at results which are now in doubt. A failure on the part of a Prothonotary to attend strictly to this part of his duty, may not only contribute to the formal defeat of candidates who are really elected, but it may involve the Prothonotaries themselves, on account of such violation of duty, in serious trouble.

THE NEW LOUISIANA UNITED STATES SENATORS.—Mr. Smith is a carpenter by trade, a Unionist in all weathers, who was compelled to flee from the hate of the Secessionists, and take refuge in New Orleans under the rule of General Butler. He has been Sheriff of and is now the State Senator from his own parish. Mr. Cutler is a leading lawyer of New Orleans, and has filled several important posts in the Parish of Jefferson. He was a prominent member of the Constitutional Convention.

At the meeting of Salisbury Presbytery, held at Elderton, on Tuesday, October 4th, the pastoral relation between Rev. John Rice and the churches of Harmony and Mechanicsburg was dissolved by mutual request and he was sent to Erie Presbytery to supply the churches of Fairfield, Sandy Lake and Milledgeville.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rejoicings Over Sheridan's Victory.

An Election Commissioner in Trouble.

The Draft To-Day at the Capitol.

Reorganization of National Banks.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

The regular mail boat from the army to-day brings nothing new. On the contrary, an unusual anxiety has been manifested for the news. The work on the Dutch Gap canal still continues, the enemy keeping up the firing of shells most of the time. Our troops are so sheltered that little or no harm is done. Yesterday a salute of one hundred guns were fired all along the line, in honor of Sheridan's victory over Early. In front of Petersburg on Thursday, the rebels opened a brisk cannonade forward, on discovering that Hancock's men were busy strengthening our fortifications at that immediate point. The weather is growing quite cold, and the soldiers are building huts.

Wilberforce Dennison, Union Election Commissioner from Connecticut, has been confined on board a vessel at City Point, and is to be tried by a Military Commission on alleged violation of the order prohibiting political speeches to soldiers. The Provost Marshal claims that the language used was disloyal and seditious in its character. The voting in the army among New York and Connecticut soldiers are transmitted to some elector in the State as taken.

News of the telegraph working to Atlanta is at hand. The railroad will be in running order in a few days. Hood's army has made no new demonstrations.

Within a few days since the woods have been cleared from Alexandria along the Manassas Gap Railroad, and the citizens of Alexandria are ready to run trains. All demonstrations by guerrillas have ceased, and trains run to and from Sheridan's army without any interruption whatever.

Owing to the number of exemptions from the last draft, notwithstanding the addition of one hundred per cent. to cover them, coupled with the fact that so many have escaped who were drafted, and for whom all credit on the quota is refused, another draft is ordered to take place here on Monday next. Every ward in Washington is found to be deficient.

A committee representing the National Banks of New York and Philadelphia arrived here yesterday, to consult with the Treasury Department on a general reorganization of all Banks under the National banking system.

The President has approved the sentence of death of private William Jones, Company C, 34 Wisconsin Cavalry, convicted of robbery and rape. He has also disapproved the sentence of death in the case of private John Berry, Company A, 103d Illinois Volunteers, and and commuted it to imprisonment during the war at the Dry Tortugas.

All of the Washington journals condemn the burning of the Mexican flag here during the Republican torch-light procession on Friday night, and recommend that a new flag be furnished the Democratic association in its place. The Republican club has already voted to supply a new flag. The one burned cost several hundred dollars.

The latest advices from Missouri received by the Government represent that Curtis was skirmishing with Price's rear on the border line between Kansas and Missouri, near Independence. Price seemed to be determined on passing through Kansas.

Second Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 23.

Richmond papers of Friday, 21st, are at hand. They contain nothing of importance, not even the name of the battle on Thursday. Their advices from the West show that Hood is not making the progress that was anticipated from him. The papers do not seem to regard with much favor the late letters of Boyce, of South Carolina, and Johnson and Stephens of Georgia, relative to the way peace may be obtained.

Special advices from the Valley to-night, state that Sheridan's capture of artillery exceeds previous reports, and the number of prisoners is hourly increasing, the cavalry making important captures. Our losses are quite large. Twenty-five hundred wounded have thus far arrived at Martinsburg. Many of our men whom the rebels captured in the early part of Thursday, are being retaken.

Colonel Elison, Chief Quartermaster of this Department, has been relieved.

The military authorities have arrested the parties who fired on the McClellan flag on Friday night.

The St. Alban's Raid.

The Raiders Commanded by a Rebel Officer.

The Object Said to be Retaliation.

Statement of the Leader of the Gang.

Another Rumored Invasion of Buffalo.

MONTREAL, October 22.

Twelve of the St. Albans raiders have been captured in Canada, one of whom, now in jail at St. Johns, disclosed the entire plot. He states that the raid was conducted by a Captain in the Confederate service, commissioned for that purpose. There were twenty-three concerned and the amount stolen was from seventy to $\$$23,000. The Government have commissioned able counsel to take the case up. The necessary extradition papers for those captured have been forwarded to St. Johns.

Later—The following is from the last edition of the *Evening Telegraph*:

"ST. ALBAN'S RAID.—In consequence of fears that from the sympathy shown at St. Johns for the St. Albans raiders, attempts would be made to rescue them, Capt. Desrivieres's troop of volunteer cavalry has been called out on the duty of guarding the gaol. A body of men has been retained, with Mr. R. Laflamer, for the accused, and we understand a retainer has been sent to Hon. J. Cameron, as counsel. Mr. Devlin is retained by the Federal authorities. We have just received the following letter from Lieut. Bennet Young, commanding the party of raiders on the St. Albans:

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph:

FRELIGSBURG, C. E., October 21.

Through the columns of your journal I wish to make some statement to the people of Canada regarding operations in Vermont. I went there for the purpose of burning the towns surrounding Montreal, as retaliation for the recent outrages in the Shenandoah Valley and elsewhere in the Confederate States. I am a commissioned officer in the Confederate Army of the United States, and violating no law of Canada. I do not wish my name coupled with epithits applied without knowledge on the part of the people as to who we were and why our action. I wish also to make a few statements as to how myself and party were taken. I was seized on Canadian soil by American citizens with arms in their hands, and violently searched, my pocket-book taken, and I forcibly placed in a buggy between two men and started towards the United States. I reached out my hand and caught the rein, when three pistols were leveled at my head with threats to shoot me if I attempted to escape. Some of the Canadian citizens then spoke up, and seeing a bailiff, they started with me towards him, two of them holding arms in their hands. These statements can be proved by Canadian citizens. They came into this place and even before the bar, brandishing guns, and attempting to kill some of us after we were in the hands of the English authorities. Surely the people of Vermont must have forgotten that you are not in the midst of war, and ruled by a man despotic in his actions and supreme in his intimacy.

I am not afraid to go before the courts of Canada, and when the affair is investigated, I am satisfied they, and my party, will be found the violators of Canadian and English law. Some one I hope will be sent to investigate this breach of neutrality, and submit a tothose American citizens doing armed duty in Canada, the just merit of their transgressions. Hoping you will give this a publication, I remain, yours respectfully,

(Signed,) BENNET H. YOUNG,
First Lieut. P. A., C. S. A.

BUFFALO, Oct. 22.

It is again rumored that parties from Canada intend raiding into Buffalo. It is understood this news has been received officially here.

THE Harrisburg *Telegraph* says:—"A court-martial is now in session in this city for the trial of the Columbia county insurgents who organized to resist the enrollment in that region, and who are charged with very grave offences against the laws and the peace of the Commonwealth. While one of the witnesses was on the stand on Tuesday, he plainly testified that leading and well-known Democrats had visited his neighborhood to urge the people to resist the Federal officers, giving as a reason that Illinois had left the Union—that Ohio, New York and New Jersey were ready to range themselves with the Confederate government, and that the time had come for Pennsylvania to follow in the same track by casting off the Lincoln misrule. The man who was charged with uttering these words of encouragement to rebellion in Pennsylvania is one of the lawyers in attendance on this court-martial as the attorney for the prisoners."

SHERIDAN.

Pursuit of Early to Mount Jackson.

The Late Battle of Cedar Creek.

Graphic Description of the Battle.

Enthusiasm of Soldiers on Sheridan's Arrival.

Forty-eight Pieces of Artillery Captured

Ten Battle Flags Arrived in Washington.

Dispatch from General Sheridan.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, October 22, 1864.

Major General Dix:

The following official dispatch has been received from Gen. Sheridan:

CEDAR CREEK, 4 P. M.—Oct. 21.

LIEUT. GEN. GRANT, City Point, Virginia: I pursued the routed force of the enemy nearly to Mt. Jackson, which point he reached during the night of the 19th and 20th without an organized regiment of his army. From the accounts of our prisoners who have escaped, and citizens, the route was complete. About 2,000 of the enemy broke and made their way down through the mountains on the left, fourteen miles. On the line of the retreat the road and country were covered with small arms thrown away by the flying rebels and other debris. Forty-eight pieces of captured artillery are now at my headquarters. I think that not less than 200 wagons and ambulances were either captured or destroyed.

The accident of the morning turned to our advantage, as though the whole movement had been planned. The only regret I have is the capture, early in the morning, of from 800 to 1,000 men. I am now sending to the War Department ten battle-flags. The loss of artillery in the morning was seven from Crook, eleven from Canby, and six from Wright. From all I can learn I think Early's forces were less than 16,000.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General commanding.

General Stevenson reports the arrival at Martinsburg of 1,500 wounded and 1,500 prisoners.

General Custer arrived this afternoon at Washington with ten rebel battle flags displayed from the railroad engines.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

The special correspondent of the *Herald* writes the following interesting narrative of the battle of Cedar Creek:

The morning of Wednesday, October 19, was a raw and misty. A dense fog enveloped the whole country in the vicinity of Cedar creek, making every object at a distance of a few yards indistinct to the eye. At four o'clock the army was at its keenest and the fog at its densest point; so General Early chose that opportune hour for the attack which he hoped would drive the Shenandoah valley of General Sheridan's Yankee army. During the night of the occupation of the battle the reader must bear in mind that beyond the attack commenced our army was facing south on the left and centre, and south by west on the right. Ghostlike and chilly was everything that morning. The various corps of the Sixth corps were wrapped in sleep on the right of our line, and beyond them still further to the right was Gen. Custer's division of cavalry. The pickets of these commands were shivering in and peering through the morning mist; for experience had taught them that the foe was never to be despised and therefore was never neglected. Through the misty morning air the pickets peered with curious eyes, when shadowy forms appeared, and through rising from the ground; but in a few seconds a bright flash and a sharp report told them that once again Early's rebel horsemen were coming down on the Nineteenth corps. Shot after shot, and for fifteen or twenty minutes quite a lively picket duel ensued, breaking the slumbers of thousands for a time. Then it ceased as suddenly as it had commenced, and the army once again slept. Quiet reigned along our lines, and even the mules, of which there were thousands in the Sixth corps o'clock approached, and the rebel column was put in motion. Kershaw's division was the first to move, and the real attack commenced.

The Sixth corps was the first to suffer. The demonstration on the extreme right had been intended as a feint to draw the attention of our pickets while the columns were moving on the left. The rebels must have moved their troops along the line of the Manassas Railroad, and crossed Cedar Creek far to the left of General Crook's corps. Rebel prisoners subsequently stated that they commenced to move at two o'clock in the morning. They would certainly have had to march many hours to get into position before attacking the left of our line. General Early succeeded in getting his heavy columns well on the rear of Gen. Crook's corps by four o'clock in the morning without discovery. From the preceding days the utmost confidence had been expressed in the impregnability of this flank. When the fog hid the rebel advance, and before the long roll was beaten through the camps of General Crook's corps, the rebels had driven in the cavalry charged on the artillery. Large numbers of men were surprised and instantly captured, without having a chance to fire a shot. The rebels took possession of the Eighth corps and turned the guns on General Crook's men. Notwithstanding the perilous position in which his corps was placed by the attack on the left and rear of his corps, Gen. Crook made a gallant effort to form, but the rebel troops wrapped his flank and front in flames.

The Eighth Corps had been compelled to change front to the rear after the rebel assault their front was facing east and the rebel line extended down to the camp of the provisional division, facing south. It was assaulted in a similar manner to the Eighth corps. This division originally mustered between three and four thousand men, but all except a few hundred had been taken away to guard trains and perform other similar duties. Colonel Kitching, however, succeeded in forming the small balance of his division on the left of the Sixth corps, and until his organization broke and fell back, made a brave and determined stand. During this stand Colonel Kitching succeeded in rallying a large number of stragglers and placing them in position to check the rebel movement. The efforts, however, of General Crook and his staff were unavailing, and the Eighth corps sustained upwards of an hour the unequal contest was sustained; when the corps began to waver, and soon afterwards fell back with great rapidity. Colonel Kitching was severely wounded in the foot while endeavoring to rally his men.

About this time the sun began to rise and the mist and fog had partly cleared away, so that the obtained of the operations on our left. The rebel plan of battle had already developed itself. It was evidently Early's intention to keep flanking on the left, and to double up the army and get in between us and Winchester. The Eighth corps having been pressed back for a considerable distance, and the Nineteenth occupied by the rebels, preparations were made by the Nineteenth corps to resist the advance. Unfortunately sufficient time was not afforded for this purpose. The retreat of the Eighth corps, at first slow and orderly, was, by the impetuosity of the rebel advance, converted into a very disorderly rout. On the road to Winchester and Strasburg pike, the hills were of considerable elevation, and on these eminences the Eighth Corps had been camped when the attack was made. About sunrise, stragglers began to come down, and in an incredibly short space of time the whole corps was *en route* for the rear. Many regiments of General Custer's division behaved nobly, and contested the ground inch by inch. Others, however, to their shame be it spoken, broke up entirely, and came streaming down the hills across the turnpike, and away to the rear of the Nineteenth Corps, and even much further. General Emory and staff, and other officers did all in their power to stop these struggles, but without avail. Strong, able bodied men, when stopped and asked where they were hurt, would rub the palm of their hands over their stomachs and reply—"I am sick."

Shells from the rebel guns began to drop in the ranks of the Nineteenth corps, and General Grover's division was on the left, and, resting on the turnpike, was busily getting his men into position to protect General Crook's flying troops. Suddenly the rebel line of battle was discovered to be marching with the turnpike and extending far in the rear of the Nineteenth corps. Their plan of flanking on the left, which succeeded so well with the Eighth corps, was about to be tried on the Nineteenth corps. General Wright at the same time sent for the Sixth corps to come up, and General Getty superintended the formation of his corps into line of battle. General Grover, commanding the Second division of the corps, was hard at work reversing his line and having his guns turned on the rebel columns. It was at this critical juncture that Colonel Daniel Macauley, of the Eleventh Indiana, commanding the Third brigade, Second division, Nineteenth corps, was seriously wounded and fell from his horse.

Relentless as fate and rapid as thought the rebel columns advanced, preventing the formation of a perfect line of battle by the Nineteenth corps. Lapping over their flank and pressing on in front came the rebel line of battle. Gen. Emory, commanding the corps, in his horse fell shot him while encouraging and forming his men. He instantly mounted one belonging to an orderly, and was separated from his command by the rush of his men. Gen. Grover at the same time had the heel of his right boot carried away by a shell, but neither the General nor his horse sustained any injury. With shell, musketry and terrific volleys the rebel advance, both front and flank, continued. At this moment old Jubal Early's bosom must have swelled with pride at witnessing the magnificent impetuosity of his gray-coated soldiers, and his heart doubtless beat high with the hope of at last annihilating the Yankee army. The 19th Corps, however, stood firm for some time longer, although outflanked and outnumbered. The wagons and ambulances were being driven rapidly away in a westerly direction. The greater part of General Crook's ambulance train had fallen into the hands of the rebels at an early stage of the battle. The 6th Corps had come up from their position on the right. It was then under command of Brigadier General James B. Ricketts.

General Wright, on seeing the 19th Corps so completely outflanked, ordered both the 6th and 19th Corps to fall back to some rising ground on the west side of the small stream already mentioned in a former part of this report. The 6th Corps covered the retreat, and gave the 19th and 8th Corps ample time to cross the stream, when the 19th went into position on the right, the 6th in the center, and the 8th on the right. During the time the 6th Corps was crossing the stream, General Ricketts was struck in the right breast by a bullet, and was compelled to leave the field, when General Getty assumed command. The wound was a very dangerous one, but the ball has since been extracted, at Winchester, and the General is progressing very favorably. He is accompanied by Captain Richards, of his staff. The line above described was held for some time, under a terrific fire from the rebel artillery. Early's infanty, however, crossed the stream and again came into action, for upwards of ten minutes the musketry rolled continuously, and the losses on both sides were great. Our line at that time was facing due east. Again, however, it fell back, but this time in a soldierly and splendid style.

The principal efforts of the rebels were directed towards our left flank, which occupied a thickly timbered piece of ground. The cavalry divisions of Generals Custer and Merritt were sent around to strengthen this point, while the Nineteenth and Sixth corps swung slowly back, the left being the pivot on which the line swung. A short time before this movement was executed a musket ball had struck Major General Wright on the chin. It was a flesh wound, and for some time afterwards bled very freely. General Wright made very light of his injury and continued on the field close up to his main line of battle during the whole day. The efforts made by the rebels to break our left and center were terrible. There appeared to be no cessation to the yelling of the combatants, and the roar of artillery and musketry. Shortly after nine o'clock Custer's and Merritt's cavalry got to work on the enemy's flank, when for a time their advance was checked but the artillery was never silent.

During the entire day the enemy handled their guns with great rapidity and precision—a fact which was remarked by scores near whom their iron compliments were hurled unmistakably close. The next position chosen was on the crest of a hill considerably higher than the one which had just been vacated. Early had already thrown several regiments and guns between two and three miles from the Winchester and Strasburg turnpike. The rebels, however, seemed determined to push their advantage to the utmost, and again they directed their principal efforts towards our left flank. Throughout the above movement the veterans of the Sixth corps sustained their reputation. They stood in front of the rebel artillery with the most perfect unconcern, although at times they received orders to lie down and let the iron hail pass over them. Then, when the rebels advanced, they returned it in full yell and volley for volley. When hardly pressed the solid columns appeared to melt away, but not to retire. The wants of the gallant Georgian seem appeared to have forgotten how to retreat, and to feel that the salvation of the army depended on their standing firm; for after falling back a distance of a few hundred yards they would be again formed and the battle renewed.

The position last occupied was not destined to be held for any length of time, as an order was shortly afterwards received for a retreat by right of column to take up a new position. Had the order been carried out, and the retreat continued, the rebels would doubtless have struck the turnpike in the vicinity of Newtown. But the retreat was not destined to take us so far, for the tide of battle was about to be turned, and the rebel column driven down back, routed, and demoralized. It was now about half-past ten o'clock in the morning. Long lines of infantry had commenced to file off from the left, and the battle was to all apparently over for a time. The wagons had been passed down the road to Winchester with but slight interruption, and the rebels had made several desperate efforts to secure so valuable a prize as the wagon train of the Union army.

ARRIVAL OF GEN. SHERIDAN ON THE FIELD.

Close on to 11 o'clock Gen. Sheridan appeared on the field, which he immediately took command of the army. He had heard the news of the rebel advance at Winchester, and rode up from that place on a hard trot. The black horse he rode was literally one frothing flecked with foam and bathed in perspiration. While passing along the road he was loudly cheered by the men, when the General, raising his hat, replied that he was all right, that he wanted them to go back to their old quarters, and that he intended before sunset making his headquarters at the same place they were then occupying. The General's escort came up far in his rear. When the soldiers fancied them for not keeping up, they replied that "the devil might keep up, but they would not."

Col. Forsythe, Gen. Sheridan's chief of staff, was then dispatched down the line to order the troops to halt, and immediately the firing ceased had arrived. The announcement caused the wildest enthusiasm through the army. The men commenced yelling like demons, and cheer after cheer, and for fifteen or twenty minutes quite a lively picket duel ensued, breaking the slumbers of thousands for a time. Then it ceased as suddenly as it had commenced, and the army once again slept. Quiet reigned along our lines, and even the mules, of which there were thousands in the Sixth corps were shivering in and peering through the morning mist; for experience had taught them that the foe was never to be despised and therefore was never neglected. Through the misty morning air the pickets peered with curious eyes, when shadowy forms appeared, and through rising from the ground; but in a few seconds a bright flash and a sharp report told them that once again Erly's rebel horsemen were coming down on the Nineteenth corps. Shot after shot

SPECIAL NOTICES

Purviance's Photograph Rooms, corner of Fifth and Market streets, second and third stories, over Richardson's jewelry store, Pittsburgh, Pa. Photographs of every style, plain or colored, from the popular carte de visite to cabinet and life-size. Mr. Purviance would particularly call the attention of the aged and infirm to the easy accessibility of this establishment, being reached by a single short flight of stairs. Prices moderate, and satisfaction guaranteed.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1864.

National Union Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT:

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:

ANDREW JOHNSON, of Tennessee.

Union State Electoral Ticket.

SENATORIAL.

MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
THOS. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver Co.

REPRESENTATIVE.

1. ROBERT P. KING,
2. G. MORRISON COATES,
3. HENRY BUMM,
4. WILLIAM H. KERN,
5. BARTON H. JENKS,
6. CHARLES M. RUNK,
7. ROBERT PARKE,
8. WILLIAM TAYLOR,
9. JOHN A. HIESTAND,
10. RICHARD H. CORYELL,
11. EDWARD HALIDAY,
12. CHARLES E. READ,
13. ELIAS W. HALE,
14. CHARLES H. SHRINER,
15. JOHN WISTER,
16. DAVID M'CONAUGHY,
17. DAVID W. WOODS,
18. ISAAC BENSON,
19. JOHN PATTON,
20. SAMUEL S. MICK,
21. EVERARD BIERER,
22. JOHN P. PENNEY,
23. EBENEZER McJUNKIN,
24. JOHN W. BLANCHARD.

The War Democracy to the Rescue.

The War Democrats have arisen. The effort to save the name and fame of the Democratic party of the days of Jackson is about to be made. It is decreed that it shall not be dissociated from all that is patriotic and manly. Hence a Convention of "all the Democratic faith" is called at Cooper Institute, New York, for Tuesday, November 1st to consider the proper course to pursue in the present exigencies of public affairs, and of preserving the honor and integrity of our country. The names identified with the call for this convention are of leading Democrats in all the loyal States of the Union. The first meeting will be at twelve o'clock, noon, and after the organization, the convention will proceed to discuss the issues of the day. In the evening, a meeting will be held at which the Hon. Francis B. Cutting, will preside. Major General John A. Dix, will read an address to the Democracy of the Union, and speeches will be made by the Hon. Edwards Pierrepoint, Hon. Henry G. Stebbins, and other eminent men.

We knew that the miserable Copperhead faction which raised its voice against the nation, and which adopted the treasonable platform at the Chicago Convention, was not the Democratic party, and here comes the testimony from Democrats themselves—long tried Democrats at that. The men who are engaged in this movement are not old political hacks who have gravitated to Copperheadism, but veterans in the Democratic faith, men who believe in the principle and practice of True Democracy—who desire that the Democratic party shall be Democratic in practice as well as in name,—and above all that in the hour of our country's trial it shall be true to Freedom, to the Constitution, the Laws and the Union.

The names of the gentlemen engaged in this movement are such as to command respect, and we extract them from the call. Democrats from all parts of the Union are invited to attend the Convention.

F. B. Cutting,	M. Ulshoeffer,
Moses Taylor,	Wm. H. Webb,
Edwards Pierrepont,	Peter Cooper,
John A. Dix,	Geo. B. Butler,
Henry G. Stebbins,	Henry Nicoll,
Alex. Hamilton, Jr.,	B. S. Coddington,
Alex. T. Stewart,	Robert H. Roosevelt,
Theodore Roosevelt,	A. Vanderpool,
Gustavus A. Conover,	James Wadsworth,
James R. Whiting,	Alfred A. Valentine,
John A. Stewart,	Henry T. Ingalls.

The gentlemen, whose names are annexed, unite in the call in behalf of their respective States and organizations.

Wm. P. Taylor, Maine,	George Belcher, Del.,
Zenas Wheaton, Me.	Abraham Boys, Del.,
Peter J. Nesmith, N. H.,	Robert Olney, Del.,
Wm. T. Watson, N. H.,	Jas. Montgomery, Del.,
Paul Dillingham, Vt.,	John W. Hurlock, Del.,
Thomas Bartlett, Vt.,	John O'Donnell, Del.,
Levi Underwood, Vt.,	Hugh Sweeny, Del.,
Charles Reed, Vt.,	Kilian Ramsey, Md.,
Rod. Richardson, Vt.,	Samuel Wilson, Md.,
E. C. Bailey, Mass.,	James Blauvelt, Md.,
George Secomb, Mass.,	Carlile Stewart, W. V.,
Col. P. R Guiney, Mass	Pierrepont Evans, W. V.
J. M. Forbes, Mass.,	William Minnis, Ky.,
Benj. J. Gerrish, Mass.,	Thos. Dancower, Ky.,
Duncan C. Pell, R. I.,	Leonard Taylor, Tenn.,
Charles Jackson, R. I.	Martin Segar, Tenn.
A. H. Okie, R. I.	R. W. P. Muse, Ohio,
Thomas Innever, Ct.	Thos. B. McGinnis O.
Rogers Farwell, Ct.	Jacob Giessner, Ohio.
Col. D. R. Wright, Ct.	Stephen B. Hosmer, O.
Samuel L. Warner, Ct.	J. H. Woodward, Ind.
George W. Peet, Ct.	Smith Traver, Ind.
John C. Palmer, Ct.	Eli. Knowles, Ind.
D. S. Ruddock, Ct.	Robt. McDowell, Ind.
Samuel Brigham, Ct.	Walter B. Scates, Ill.
Martin Syerson, N. J.	Daniel Brainard, Ill.
Anabel Green, N. J.	R. E. Ingersoll, Ill.
Richard C. Morris, N. J.	John Hays, Mich.
Dan'l. S. Anderson, N. J.	Jno. Sneideker, Mich.
Chas. I. Lanckler, N. J.	Wm. Hemmeter, Mich.
A. P. Rosekrans, N. J.	M. H. Carpenter, Wis.
T. N. McCarter, N. J.	Geo. H. Walker, Wis.
Edward C. Moore, N. J.	James Middleton, Mo.
David H. Hall, N. J.	Meyer Stalinicht, Mo.
David S. McCarter, N. J.	George Crane, Iowa.
D. Dougherty, Pa.	N. B. Matthews, Iowa,
Wm. M. Helstery, Pa.	Thos. Clay Minn.
Thos. Fitzgerald, Pa.	John McIntyre Minn.
B. H. Brewster, Pa.	Vernon Shay, Kansas.
James Worrell, Pa.	Winfield S. Joy, Kans.
John Till, Pa.	Wash. Owen, Cal.
Wm. Bostwick, Pa.	James Odell, Cal.
Geo. S. Kemble, Pa.	C. Knowlton, Oregon.
John L. Speed, Pa.	J. Thomson, Oregon.

On behalf of the State Committee of the War Democracy of the State of New York:

Alfred M. Wood,	T. R. Westbrook,
Geo. A. Brandreth,	John A. Corey,
Harry C. Page,	James Shewland,
Moses H. Sands,	Joseph F. Ellery,
George Bartlett,	R. H. Tyler,
James Brady,	Wm. Landon,
A. D. Wall,	George W. Glaze,
Wm. H. Ruggles,	L. Amsden,
Alex. Olcott,	—eph Smith,
Orlando McCumber,	Thomas Parsons,
Dyer D. Bullock,	Harry Wilber.

On behalf of the War Democratic General Committee of the city and county of New York:

N. P. Stanton,	George Bessoyer,
Dr. W. B. Eager, Jr.,	Dr. F. A. Thomas,
Henry O'Reilly,	Lyman B. Bunnell,
Timothy Cronin,	James M. McCartin,
Thomas H. Hurley,	Charles Cluy,
Henry S. Jennings,	Howard A. Whitfield,
Mayer Eisemann,	Thomas McGrury,
Augustus N. Weller,	Andrew Jackson,
Oscar Woodruff,	Frank Bowles,
Thomas Wilson,	John H. Traber,
William J. La Rue,	J. C. Hayward,
Thomas Martin,	George F. Bigley.

We look to this new movement, delayed perhaps, but well matured, for the redemption of Democracy, and for the releasing from pain and anxiety of thousands of men faithful to their country, who felt that they were smarting under a disgrace imposed upon them by the traitors who performed the rebellious antics at Chicago.

Keep it Up.

The Unionists, so far as we can hear, are well at work, and if the work is kept up—as we have reason to believe it will be—the November election will find them thoroughly organized.

In the late canvass too much was taken for granted, and too little of telling work done. The opposition, on the contrary, were well organized. The result was a full vote on their side, while thousands of Unionists did not vote. Let the work now going on be kept up for the two weeks that remain, and the Keystone State will give a rousing Union majority on the home vote. Let every ward, borough and precinct resolve to do better—much better—than before. Let us not leave everything to be done by the soldiers, although they may be safely trusted to do it.

Movements of Mr. Chase.

The Hon. S. P. CHASE addressed a meeting of Union citizens at Lexington, Ky., on Friday night. He is now on his way to this State, to speak to Union men on the subject of the Presidency.

McClellan's Election Would Lead to Foreign Intervention.

The following from the New York *Herald* is highly important:

Mr. Pennington, the Secretary of the United States Legation at Paris, has just returned home from that city. He reports to the Government that the Emperor of France takes a deep interest in our present Presidential contest, and watches it especially in the endeavor to find in the result the true expression of the American people, and the real sentiments of the country upon the questions of union or dismilion, war or peace. The Emperor, it is said, will regard the re-election of Mr. Lincoln as the determined and unqualified declaration of the American people in favor of the Union at every hazard and through all the possibilities of war. He will regard that result as a confirmation, directly from the people, of all the statements that our Government has made to European Powers to that effect. On the other hand it is said that he will regard the election of General McClellan as an expression of readiness on the part of the people to make terms with the Southern States; to make a peace even that will admit the independence of those States. In short, that he will find in the election of General McClellan, and in the temper that he will suppose it indicates, that very opportunity which England and France have waited for—*the opportunity for intervention in favor of the South.*

Both France and England are watching the affairs of this country with particular interest, but for nothing so eagerly as the Presidential canvass. Their settled wish is that this Republic may break up, and it is not too much to say that they are earnestly hoping the Presidential contest will facilitate that consummation. Hence the desire for McCLELLAN'S success. It is known that the French Emperor has been waiting for a pretext for intervention in behalf of the South; and it was but a short time ago that Lord PALMERSTON declared that "the time had not yet arrived" for such a step by England, though he clearly indicated that he believed it would. It is conceded that the two Governments will act together, they having a common motive for wishing to see this Government overthrown. We now have the testimony of a gentleman who, by his official relations and long residence in Paris, is prosumed to be thoroughly informed, that the election of McCLELLAN would be seized upon as an event indicating that the moment for interposing in behalf of the South had arrived.

It is useless to argue whether or not the election of McCLELLAN would really have this significance, since it is a pretext only that France and England are waiting for. England especially seldom waits for a real cause. Her history is full of outrages committed and wars begun on mere pretext, though she has uniformly been cautious to enforce this peculiar style of dealing on countries weaker than herself. The world knows the principle on which the French Emperor acts; and it must be confessed that there is very little in his career thus far on which to predicate the presumption that he would not improve an opportunity for strengthening monarchial principles and weakening republicanism on this continent.

In this view of the case—a view as legitimate as it is important—the significance of the Presidential result will be scarcely less than that of our military movements. We fully believe that the spirit of our people would rise equal to the emergency which intervention would create; but it is an emergency to be avoided as well as to be met, more especially when it would be among the least of the consequences to ensue from the success of the Chicago ticket.

Holding the spirit and purpose of France and England, as here stated, in view, the people of this country will perceive that, the success of the Chicago ticket so far from being the true way to obtain an honorable peace and a successful adjustment with the South, we would thereby become involved in a foreign war, and as a consequence, another debt and untold embarrassments.

In the nature of the case there would be no such adjustment. Precisely the opposite result would follow, for the South would prefer its independence, through intervention, to any adjustment with the North; so that the very end held up as a reason why McCLELLAN should be elected, would not only be defeated, but the country would be involved in a new and troublesome complication. Not Peace and Union, but Disunion, through intervention, and a foreign war, would be the fruit of McCLELLAN'S election.

Impudence Sublime.

To make impudence sublime, it is only necessary to give it the tone of transcendant defiance. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, appears to exercise this function more frequently, and perhaps with more coolness, than less distinguished Copperheads. On the 18th inst. he printed a card in his *Journal* in which he shamelessly informed his readers that his "only surviving son" is "Colonel CLARENCE J. PRENTICE, of the Confederate service," and that this rebel son of a PRENTICE "had the great misfortune to be under the necessity of killing, in self defense, a Mr. WHITE, of Abingdon, Va." It appears that the inevitable GEORGE wants to visit this son, and that so far as the rebel authorities are concerned, arrangements have been made for his passing through their lines, for which, "without disloyalty," he is very thankful, although he has "opposed their government and now opposes it with all the power he possesses." We have not heard whether Mr. PRENTICE ever stated that his son had the misfortune of being under the necessity of killing, and helping to kill, more men than the said Mr. WHITE, of Abingdon, Va., in his capacity as a rebel officer, a crime more henious and more inexcusable than the killing of the aforesaid WHITE, for which loyal men would say that he richly deserves hanging as a traitor to his country. Mr. PRENTICE, seeing very plainly the strength of his impudence, finishes up his "card" by the following bravado: "He who thinks he sees in it any cause for cavilling at or censuring me must have a heart 'set on fire of hell.'" This is the sublime capping of the climax. Who would cavil with or censure a man who has been *so* loyal, and who has done *so* much to oppose the rebels as Mr. PRENTICE, and who is still doing *so* much for the Union cause as he is? The Louisville *Journal* advocates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency the candidates of the revolutionary Convention of Chicago.

Union Torch-Light Procession.

The Committee of arrangements for the Union Torch-Light procession is to hold an adjourned meeting to-night. We hope every member will be present, and that neither time nor expense will be spared to produce in this county such a demonstration of light and strength as shall strike home to the hearts of Copperheads and traitors the truth that their light has gone out.

IT IS said that JOHNSON, (Democrat,) will contest the election of BAKER in the Seventh Congressional District, on the ground that the soldiers' vote is unconstitutional. Having fought against giving the soldiers the right to vote, and failed, nothing could be more consistent in Democrats than to undertake to fight his vote out of the ballot box.

NOTE the fact that the Emancipation policy is vindicated by the rebels. The rebel Governor Allen, as late as September 26th, wrote to his Government: "The time has come for us to put into the army every able-bodied negro man as a soldier. * * * He caused the fight, and he will have his portion of the burthen to bear. * * * *I would* FREE *all able to bear arms and put them into the field at once.*" Cannot Mr. Lincoln do for the Union what the rebels want to do against it?

THE New York McClellanites having declared that the price of flour and provisions will go up if Lincoln is elected, a respectable flour dealer offered to sell 1,000 bbls extra State flour at any time within the next four years for $7 75 per barrel if Lincoln is elected. None of the McClellanites accepted the offer.

The Allegheny Oil Region.

Explorations Continued—The Wells—Their Products and Prospects.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

Our next trip was to Oil City, observing everything of any importance along the river. The first wells after we crossed French creek observed by us, are the Stock wells. Two wells are producing lubricating oil, one of these about three barrels and the other from about five to seven. Early this year these wells and an acre to three, were purchased by Tar & Bissell, the present owners, for the sum of $12,000. This was then thought to be an enormous price. An offer of $50,000 is now made for the same and declined, $65,000 being demanded. The thinking, cool calculator, may think this a panic price or a fancy speculative price. But let us calculate; and the searcher for genuine facts will conclude that eight barrels per day of lubricating oil is a good thing—for three hundred days in a year it is a "big thing." Take off one-twentieth of the whole for expenses—the oil is selling at $2 per barrel, or about fifty per cent. on the $65,000. These wells show no sign of exhaustion, having now been in operation nearly four years.

We found nearly all the old wells along the river, that stood forsaken for nearly three years undergoing a renewal, preparing to pump, or already pumping. Some of the holes were entirely abandoned, every vestige of building and derrick gone. Fresh men have come in and reared new derricks and buildings; and many of them will no doubt realize excellent returns. In and about Oil City, for miles below and above, on the Allegheny river, there is a very encouraging state of affairs, the wells are not so very large, but there is a steady yield of from five to fifteen barrels per day from each. Turner wells, two in number, on the Hays farm; below Oil City, are flowing. The Cataract well, on the same side above, has a good show of oil, with a partial flow. It is a pity that this property is not kept up, put in good trim and made to produce. Nearly opposite the Cataract well, on an island, is a flowing well, producing six barrels per day. Just above, on the north side of the river, is the Good Intent well, which has been flowing and pumping, nearly eighteen months paying good dividends, actually doubling the capital each year. Just below the Good Intent, on the land purchased by the Oil City & Pittsburgh Oil Company, a new derrick has been erected by that company. The engine has just arrived, and as soon as it is at all practicable, the boring will be completed. This company have a very small capital stock, only $30,000. But little oil is required to make big dividends on so small a capital. On the farm next below, the Messrs. Conkle are putting down two wells and will shortly commence a third. Messrs. Fay & Bissell are putting down two new wells, and have one old one flowing some oil. In Oil City we discovered some five new derricks. Wm. Ewing, Esq., well-known as one of the original owners of the Dalzell Company's Farm, is boring a well testing this territory at the depth of 1,500 feet.

The following wells are producing oil: Linden oil well, ten to fifteen barrels; Glyde well, six to ten barrels; Phillips & Haines, six barrels; Miller & Co., five barrels; Drult & Co., seven barrels; Wm. Phillips, five barrels; Hopewell, five barrels. Capt. Coohran is reviving and cleaning the Drum well; Phillips & Vanasdale, five barrels. These, with the new wells approaching completion, will truly make this an oil city.

Money is plenty, and prices very high especially labor, some laborers realizing three and four dollars per day. Engineers, for putting up engines to bore and pump, receive eight dollars per day, and others who actually do the work, receive four and five dollars per day. A teamster will not go a square or turn round under ten dollars. Some of these men make fifty dollars per day. Little boys, eight and ten years of age, are making one dollar and a half per day in rolling barrels for a cent a piece. Every person can be busy here if he will, and make money. The city is in a horrible condition of mud, the principal street being a floating lake of mud and water, all of which inconvenience seems to be cheerfully submitted to by the entire populace, which is made up from people of every State, principally the indefatigable Yankee.

We continued our journey along the river above the mouth of Oil Creek, and we found many new derricks going up, and a number of wells pumping, old wells revived, and producing paying quantities of oil, the production varying from three to twenty barrels per day. At Horse Creek eddy we noticed the well of the Ross Oil Company, throwing out the grease at the rate of twenty barrels per day. This is an old well, having been pumped for three years and better, and we were told by a reliable gentleman, that it was twice that of the standard I gave as extra encouragement to those who hold stock in that company. The company have another well under way, which, I have no doubt, will be a good well also, as the surroundings are the same. I believe that this well will make the receipts of the Ross Oil Company warrant as large dividends on the capital of $100,000 as any other company heretofore organized.

Along the Walnut Bend the smoke of numerous oil wells was rising, and the oil vats at each well clearly indicated that they were paying institutions to the lucky owners. In the vicinity of Pit Hole Creek the same life and animation prevailed. Wells are producing largely, and new ones are under way immediately above. Pit Hole Creek commences the Culbertson and McCrea's Flats, the most beautiful level oil land that I have seen anywhere along the river. The well known as Clinton Run flows from the northeast through these flats to the river. The Hussey & McBride Wells here are doing a fine business. The Eagle Company of Philadelphia are operating here very largely. This Company is owned by Quaker gentlemen of that city. Immediately above is the Culbertson Run Oil Company, with a river front of more than one hundred and sixty-five rods, and about two hundred rods on Culbertson Run. Their available territory for boring purposes is very large. Their land is fee-simple. They have one of the best wells on the Flats, now pumping about fifteen barrels of Oil per day. They are getting two new engines on the ground and intend prosecuting these works with vigor. I here found their superintendent Mr. Stewart Dalzell, of Pittsburgh, surrounded with grease. The Culbertson Run Oil Company is owned, I understand, by Isaac M. Pennock, Wm. Bagaley, Brady Wilkins, Joshua Rhodes, and other prominent citizens of Pittsburgh, which gives assurance to all concerned that the interests of stockholders will be sacredly maintained. The capital of the Company is $150,000, of which $25,000 is reserved for a working capital. The shares are 75,000 at $2 each. The whole country around this locality looks favorable for oil purposes.

I will in a future letter give a few ideas upon oil matters that have occurred to my mind during this visit to the oil regions of Venango county.

J. K. M.

Hon. Robert J. Walker on the Presidency.

The Hon. Robert J. Walker, of Mississippi, has written a letter from London in which he unfolds his sentiments on the Presidential question very fully and freely. He has doubtless had abundant opportunities of witnessing the operations of the traitors on the other side of the Atlantic, besides being fully informed himself as to the merits of the issues of the day, and he speaks in the most unhesitating manner in support of the constitutionality of the acts of President Lincoln during the war for the suppression of the rebellion. Of the Emancipation Proclamation he says, "as a war measure it was perfectly constitutional." He asks the soldiers to remember the slander and the insult awarded them at the Chicago Convention. He asserts that an armistice would result in the ruin of all our manufacturers of cotton and other textile fabrics, and our commerce generally, and it "would be but the harbinger of that foreign recognition so much sought after by the rebels. He adds that "there will be no recognition of the independence of the South by France or England, or any other Power, if Abraham Lincoln should be re-elected in November next." In addition to all this "the National character will be immensly exalted." These are the opinions of one of the foremost of American Democrats—a Southern Democrat, and as such, are entitled to the respectful consideration of all who love their country.

A Mystery in Literature

I. The first volume of General Winfield Scott's Autobiography, which has been delayed for a long time, has just been released from the hands of the publisher, but the second volume is held back, for what reason the public are left to conjecture. One fact, however, is patent, that the first volume concludes at the point where General McClellan's entrance upon his spread-eagle career is announced. It is also a fact that the publishers are of the Copperhead persuasion. Putting these things together, the public may at least guess at the reason why Gen. Scott's second volume is withheld.

The Vice President in the Field.

Vice President HAMLIN will give next week to Pennsylvania, speaking in several counties. He will have a hearty welcome from a people who know his patriotism, and honor his disinterested zeal.

General Intelligence

Skating clubs are beginning to prepare for the sport of the ice during the approaching winter.

The Providence *Journal* has the following: "Without charging 'small potatoes' upon our Swanzey friend who sent us the two-pound-five-ounce specimen, we are compelled to say that Rhode Island does a little better. The Coventry Company send us three which weigh six pounds, while one of them weighs two and a half pounds. They are of three different varieties, showing that the large yield is not confined to any one kind."

"I tell you," said a South Carolina soldier to a Union prisoner in rebeldom, "the Stars and Stripes are just the sauciest rag to fight under that was ever swung on a battle-field."

The first theater which has ever been established in Cochin China was inaugurated on the 21st ultimo at the French port of Saigon. There was a great crowd. The three pieces played were "Une Denisons Louis XV," "La Dame aux Jambes d'Azur," and "Les Deux Aveugles." Unfortunately for the success of the plays, the manager could not induce any of the fair sex to turn actresses—at least on his stage—which naturally militated against the general effect.

The Connecticut dentists are about to organize a State deutal society.

F. A. Miller and others, of Austin, Reese river, Nevada Territory, have recently discovered a petroleum spring, about seventeen miles from that city. The oil runs constantly, and there is every evidence that extensive coal beds are underneath the spring.—*San Francisco Morning Call.*

A meeting of ladies was held in Philadelphia on Thursday to devise plans for the relief of the orphans of soldiers and sailors.

The Detroit *Tribune* says: "A letter to a gentleman of this city, from a well informe source in Great Britain, says the manufacturers, in anticipation of a heavy decline, are selling of their stocks and will go out of the market for cotton. The result cannot but prove disastrous to the speculators. The supply is now so abundant that a consumption can be afforded of 18,000 bales per week, in the aggregate throughout the country. This is a heavier amount than in 1860, when more was consumed than in any previous year."

Mr. S. D. Chase, of Canton Center, Connecticut, finds that by grafting his chestnut trees the nuts are not only larger, but ripen quicker.

A much better manner of making beds than ours is that common in the East, where the sheets are lightly tacked on to the mattress below and the quilted silk coverlid above. All the linen is saved that is now wasted in the tucking up, and the movements of the sleeper are free instead of being swathed and bound down as under our system.

A new seven story white marble hotel, corner of Broadway and Twenty-fifth street, New York, to be called the Hoffman House, will be opened to the public the first of November. The house contains 200 rooms, and will be kept on the European plan. It is fitted up in splendid style, and will take a high rank immediately among the first class hotels. A suite of rooms has been fitted up expressly for General Scott, who will pass the winter there.

The Italian Opera Company recently in this city is now at St. Louis, performing with great success.

A new line of steamboats is about to be started at St. Louis, to compete with the railroads from East to West. It will be combined with a fleet of steamships between New York and New Orleans. If the plan succeeds, it is said, it will involve an outlay of about two or three million of dollars.

The First National Bank of New Castle has been organized with the following directors and officers: *Directors*—Isaac N. Phillips, Chas. M. Phillips, J. T. Phillips, Thomas W. Phillips, D. H. Wallace, Cyrus Clark, and E. I. Agnew. *President*—Isaac N. Phillips. *Cashier*—E. I. Agnew. A capital stock of $150,000 has been paid in, and applications has been made for increasing the stock to $500,000. It is intended that the bank will be in operation about the 1st of December next.

The annual meeting of the American Church Missionary Society, was held in Boston on Wednesday. Rear Admiral Dupont, occupied the chair. The report showed that during the year $31,088 had been received. The actual receipts of the surety were $4,396 more than last year, and the expenditures $6,744 more. There is a balance on hand of $6,226. Addresses were made by Bishop Lee of Delaware, Rev. Dr. Tyng, and others.

A letter from the Secretary to the General Superintendent of the Atlantic Telegraph gives a report of the progress being made in the preparation for laying the great telegraphic cable. He says: The covering of the copper conductor with its four layers of "gutta percha" commenced on the 19th of April, and has since then continued slowly and with great care, being constantly under electrical tests by the aid of apparatus, which, if it had been available when our former cable was constructed, would have caused the very best portions of it to have been utterly rejected. The present core, however, even under these searching tests, shows a perfection of insulation in its worst parts little less than twice that of the high standard prescribed by the specification, and is undoubtedly the finest telegraphic core that has ever been constructed up to this time. Of the little about eight hundred miles have at present been completed or are in various stages of completion. The homogeneous iron is a new feature in the construction of this cable. The weight contracted for is sixteen hundred tons. The drawing of it was commenced on the 17th of May last. Upwards of five hundred tons have now been delivered. Large stocks are also now on hand of the Manilla yarn, with which the iron wire is to be surrounded, and of which about half has been formed into padding for the protection of the gutta percha core from injury from the compression of the external armor of the Manilla-colored wire. The machinery for completing the cable is also in an advanced condition. The Great Eastern is being fitted up with tanks in which to carry the coils of the cable in water. The British Government have appropriated two ships to the service of transporting the cable as it is made—from the Atlantic shore part to the Great Eastern at Sheerness. These also will each contain three iron tanks, so that the cable will never be out of water for more than a few moments at a time from the first commencement of the Gutta Percha Works to its submersion in the sea. The contractors have in stock the tanks for these ships, and therefore only require putting together. I am happy to tell you that as regards the portion of completed cable nothing can be more satisfactory than the manner in which it can be coiled and handled. It was thought by some that the advantage gained by the great strength of the homogeneous iron would be counteracted by its supposed hardiness and springiness; but as regards the portion at present turned out, I can testify that this supposition is quite a fallacy—it lies as dead as a hemp rope in the coil, and has no spring whatever in it.

Help for Southern Refugees.

The Louisville Refugee Commission appeals to the benevolent people of the North to aid them in relieving the refugee women and children from the South, who have accumulated in the city of Louisville and its vicinity in such numbers that all the aid which the inhabitants of that city can give them is inadequate to their wants. "The Commission can claim nothing for these people except on the score of the common humanity, and scarcely hopes to do any permanent good to the adults among them, beyond relieving their bodily wants and helping them to find employment; but the Commission believes that if they can be distributed, by families, through our great Northwestern country, the children, at least, will there be redeemed, by education and labor, from vice and ignorance, and grow up with a proper respect and love for honorable toil as the only way by which they can attain true nobility and happiness." The sufferings of these poor little people now scattered in great numbers through the woods under the precarious shelter of old tents and huts made of branches will be terribly augmented by the winter's cold. This is the case stated, substantially as presented by the Commission. It is only necessary to add that contributions of all kinds will be thankfully received, and should be sent to Rev. J. H. Haywood, President, or J. L. Danforth, Treasurer Louisville Refuge Commission, Louisville, Ky.

The Way the Soldiers Fight and Vote.

The following is from a life-long Democrat, and it ought to make the supporters of McClellan flush:

NEAR PETERSBURG, October 17, 1864.

DEAR ——:—I suppose you will think I had given up writing to you, but we have been moving from one place to another, and have had so much to do that I have had but little time to write.

We now lie in the rear of Fort Steadman, and do the picket duty for the brigade. One-half of our regiment is out now, and the other half will go out to-night. There is a great deal of shooting on the line, although but few are hurt. It is also pretty cold, as we can have no fire, and during the day it is unsafe to stir about much.

I am very sorry to hear of Pennsylvania having gone as she has, but I think the soldiers' vote will tell that fight. Why—more than the rebs quit shooting the other night, and got up in the trenches, and gave *three cheers for Jeff Davis*, and then *three cheers for George B. McClellan*. Now this is so. *I was there*, and *heard it myself*. Their only hope is in him. Our regiment gave 122 Union votes and 46 Democratic. We shall do better the next time. The 46 were almost all detached men, such as teamsters, that never do any fighting. Company I, had five votes, every one Union. I wish I had one hundred men, I bet I would have just that number of votes for Lincoln. The 165th had two hundred Union votes, and eight Democratic. Bully for the 165th.

I wrote to Ross to-day to see if I could not get him to vote as I do. I hope I can.

Your affectionate brother,

FRANK B. CLARK.

INTERNAL REVENUE DECISION.—The Commissioners of Internal Revenue have decided that:

"Deeds of partition between tenants in common, are not deeds of conveyance by which title to real estate is conveyed, nor does a consideration pass between the parties, but the object of the deed is simply to limit and define the rights of the respective parties; therefore, they are not chargeable with stamp duties."

Personal.

James Tiernay, who was shot by Daniel Ward in Chicago, on the 18th inst., died on the 20th. A verdict of willful murder was rendered against Ward, and he was committed to jail.

The Hon. George W. Cass, of this city, was at Chicago on Friday.

The Rev. H. J. Vandyke, the very coppery Copperhead, who preaches a few doors from Henry Ward Beecher's Church in Brooklyn, has been trying to make disturbance in the New York Synod of the Old School Presbyterian Church, in reference to the case of Dr. McPheeters, but he was very properly snubbed.

Rev. M. C. Hovine, late of the Lutheran Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, has accepted the invitation to become a co-laborer with Rev. S. B. Barnitz in the mission work in Wheeling and South Wheeling, and preached his first sermon yesterday.

It is stated that the English Poet Laureate has already cleared £10,000 by "Enoch Arden and other Poems."

Rev. J. H. Ekey, of the Pittsburgh Conference, has already been in the field of the Christian Commission for some time. He writes from Alexandria, Va., that the Commission is doing a good work for the soldiers; that its agents, like angels of mercy, move among the sick and wounded; and that their labor is not in vain in the Lord. They aim to satisfy not only bodily, but also spiritual wants.

Two New York newsboys have just started for Europe with two thousand dollars each, and propose to set up in business when they get across the water. Their thrift is owing to the good influences of the Newsboys' Lodging House.

A son of Rachel has just passed his examination for the French Navy. He promises to distinguish himself by his talent and application; his cast of features is decidedly not Jewish, and strongly resembles that of the First Emperor.

James Pugh and his wife were arrested on Wednesday, near Indianapolis, for passing and selling counterfeit money, of which they have "shoved" a large amount in $20 greenbacks and postal currency.

The Atchison, Kansas, *Free Press*, of Thursday, says that three boys were found near that city, on that morning, smothered to death in a bin of wheat. They were sleeping for the night in a partially empty bin, when the boards of a full bin adjoining gave way, letting the grain in upon them and smothering them to death instantly.

At a ball in Virginia City, N. T., a man kissed a pretty girl and was immediately stabbed dead by her brother for it.

Mr. William Watson, of Company H, 188th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in writing home to his parents in New Castle, states that Mr. William Wallace, brother of the Doctors Wallace, was taken prisoner in a late fight before Richmond. He is now in the hands of the rebels.

A man in Chicago, who had acquired the bad habit of taking drinks and not paying for them, was recently shot dead by a bar-tender to settle the account.

The Rev. Edward Scott, a well known colored preacher in Providence, R. I., died at Paris Island, S. C, on the 3rd inst. Mr. Scott was formerly a slave, but some twenty-five years since, secured a passage in a down-east vessel from New Orleans and bondage to Portland and freedom. He had resided in Providence for nearly 20 years, during most of which time he was pastor of a church. At the time of his death he was laboring among the Freedmen.

The congregation of Westfield, Presbytery of Beaver, have added two hundred dollars to the salary of their pastor, Rev. William M. Taylor, for 1864.

A Rochester, New York, paper, says: A sick soldier in St. Mary's hospital, named Robert Johnson, got leave to go to Buffalo to see a sick wife. He started for the Central depot with his mother, taking the street car. He sank exhausted in the car, and when he came to the American Hotel he was taken in there. Medical aid was summoned and every attention given to the unfortunate man by the people of the hotel, but he died in a short time. He was too feeble to travel, but anxiety to see his wife led him to undertake the journey.

A Mr. A. N. P. Hack lectured in New York the other night on "Jeff. Davis, Historically Considered." It was a very tame effort. He stated that it was reported Jeff. was born out of wedlock; and yet he spent an evening with the rebel chief, in company with other gentlemen, at Washington, in 1859. He gave a minute description of Mr. Davis' personal appearance, informing his hearers that he had wide nostrils and deficient "conscientiousness."

On Thursday morning, a woman named Eliza Zingley threw herself from the window of a room in Buffalo, and was instantly killed by the fall to the ground. Persons attracted to the spot by the noise found the clothes of the unfortunate woman on fire, and upon proceeding to the room from which she leaped, discovered the bed-clothes also burning. It was supposed that the fire must have been communicated to the bed while she slept, and that when aroused she was unable to find the door and so dashed herself in bewilderment or despair, through the window.

A Union torch-light procession took place in Washington on Friday night. The parade went to the White House and called upon the President to make a speech. The President spoke as follows: "Fellow-Citizens—I was promised not to be called upon for a speech, and, nor do I propose to make one, but we have been having some very good news for a day or two, so I propose that you give three hearty cheers for Sheridan. While we are at it, we may as well consider how fortunate it was for the secesh that there was no Sheridan with the 16th corps that had been a large man there is no telling what he would have done with them. I propose three cheers for General Grant, who knew how to put to put General Sheridan; three cheers for all our noble commanders, and the soldiers and sailors; three cheers for all the people, everywhere, who cheer the soldiers and sailors of the Union. And now good night." The procession passed through Pennsylvania avenue, and was one hour and fifteen minutes in passing one point.

Political.

A butternut asked a soldier if he was for McClellan. "McClellan! the devil!" replied the soldier. "No. I always vote the same direction I shoot."

In all his campaigns against Lee, McClellan failed. He will do no better in his campaign against Lincoln. He is already whipped; and

"If so soon done for,
I wonder what he was begun for."

"I cannot vote for General McClellan," said a mutilated soldier in one of our hospitals, a few days ago, "because he said George W. Woodward's opinions were his own last year, and George W. Woodward decided (as a Pennsylvania judge) that a soldier had no right to vote at all."

Rev. John A. Brouse, Chaplain of the 100th Indiana Volunteers, who has recently returned from Sherman's army, says that at the battle of Allatoona, Ga., the rebels used the name of McClellan as a battle cry, and were distinctly heard cheer for that venerable hero by our forces.

From the Mishawaka (Indiana) *Enterprise* we learn that the chivalrous Copperheads of that neighborhood, who had threatened to egg Mr. Colfax during his speech at Bremen, could not screw their courage up to the sticking point, but valorously waylaid a wagon filled with young girls who had been attending the meeting, pelted the girls with eggs, and bravely knocked down a grey-headed old man who was driving the team.

At a McClellan meeting in Cincinnati one of the banners represented McClellan and Jeff. Davis shaking hands—"exhausting all the arts of statesmanship."

A grand mass meeting of Union men and their friends will be held at Enon Valley on Thursday. The friends of the cause in Little Beaver township have got up a beautiful flag worth fifty dollars, which they intend to present to the township delegation having the largest number in attendance at the meeting. It is expected that the friends will turn out in great numbers upon that occasion and show to the "immediate cessation of hostilities" party that the people do, and will sustain the Administration in their efforts to put down the rebellion.

The Wheeling *Register*, a growling little Copperhead sheet, has the following:—"James S. Pike, of Wisconsin, not long ago uttered the following sentiment: 'I have no doubt the free and slave States ought to be separated, the Union is not worth supporting in connection with the South.' And so Mr. Lincoln appointed him Minister to Holland." To which it is only necessary to say that James S. Pike Minister to Holland is of Main and not of Wisconsin, and is not known by the *Register* or any other Copperhead to have even said anything of the kind imputed to him. He has not been in the country since 1861.

A Georgia Commissioner on Peace.

Mr. C. G. BAYLOR, who

BENEVOLENCE.

A benevolent man was Absolem Bess;
At each and every tale of distress
He blazed right up like a rocket:
He felt for all beneath poverty's smart,
Who were fated to bear life's roughest part—
He felt for them in his inmost heart,
But he never felt in his pocket.

He didn't know rightly what was meant
By the Bible's promised four hundred per cent,
For charity's each donation;
And he acted as if he thought railroad stocks
And bonds secure beneath earthly locks,
Were better, with pockets brimfull of rocks,
Than heavenly speculation.

Yet all said he was an excellent man;
For the poor he'd preach, for the poor he'd plan;
To better them he was willing;
But the oldest man who heard him pray,
And preach for the poor in a pitiful way,
Could hardly remember him rightly to say
Mr. Bess had e'er given a shilling.

Oh, an excellent man was Absolom Bess,
And the world threw up its hands to bless
A man so well intentioned;
But he died one day, and oh,
He went where the par value was low
Of such souls, and you don't want to go—
A place that shan't be mentioned.

Anonymous.

THE BEST OF PUDDINGS.—Put a teacup of tapioca and a teaspoonful of salt into a pint and a half of water, and let it stand five hours, where it will be quite warm, but will not cook. (Or put it a soak in the evening, to remain over night, if you please.) Peel six apples, or more, if small, and take out the cores without dividing the apples; (by thrusting an apple corer through each, from pole to pole in a line intersecting the centre.) Stew or bake these apples slowly, with a teacup of water, and a little sugar, till they are quite soft, but avoid rebaking them. Put the apples and syrup, of which there should be a teacup full, into a pudding-dish, pour over them the soaked tapioca, and bake one hour. In baking, when the pudding comes to a boil, moderate the heat, and let it simmer slowly thereafter. As this pudding keeps well, and is almost as good heated over as new, the writer, begs to commend to the public her own plan of baking an oven full of said puddings with the same fire which is required for the washing or ironing; thus the pudding will be baked without expense of fuel. —*Boston Recorder.*

SORGHUM IN PENNSYLVANIA.—In Chester County, the *Republican* says, not less than thirty mills are now at work manufacturing sorghum syrup. The price charged is twenty-five to thirty cents per gallon.

Of the sorghum crop in Bucks county, the *Intelligencer* says: "The sorghum crop through the middle and lower districts of Bucks county, is generally well grown, and promises a large yield of syrup. From the quantity of ground planted it is probable that the product will be sufficient for the whole demand for molasses in those districts. Owing to the dry weather the crop is not as forward as it was last year, though sufficiently so to escape much injury from frost. The seed is unusually heavy, and will make a valuable addition to the stock of food.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ FRANCIS TORRANCE, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER for the States of Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Missouri and Massachusetts, appointed and commissioned by the several Governors thereof to take Depositions, Acknowledgements of Deeds, &c., to be used or recorded therein. Office, No. 180 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. aug13-6m

OIL COMPANIES.

PAXTON PETROLEUM CO.,

The books of the above named Company are now open for subscription at the Banking House of ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO., No. 75 Fourth street.

Persons wishing to invest in one of the most promising Oil Companies in the county would do well to call at once and examine maps and description, and satisfy themselves of the real value of the property. oct24-1w

TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY.

The subscribers to the Stock of the TARR, STORY AND CHERRY RUN OIL COMPANY are hereby notified to meet at the office of JONATHAN GALLAHER No. 1 Ohio Chair street, on MONDAY, November 14, at 2 o'clock, p. m., for the purpose of organization and election of officers.

oct24-1w J. L. MARSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE BLOOD FARM AND OHIO PETROLEUM CO.,} Pittsburgh, Oct. 18th, 1864.

SUBSCRIBERS

TO THE CAPITAL STOCK OF THIS COMPANY, are hereby notified to pay the amount of their subscriptions, [TWO DOLLARS PER SHARE,] forthwith, to Mr. IRA B. McVAY, the Treasurer of the Company, at his office, corner of Fourth and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. ROBERT PENNY, President.

oct19-6t

PITTSBURGH AND GREAT WESTERN OIL COMPANY.

At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Great Western Oil Company, the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

J. B. CANFIELD, President.
E. S WARD, Sec'y and Treasurer.
C. BALSLEY, Clerk
Directors—John B. Canfield, Wm. Frew, Samuel McCrickart, Ross Owens, J. B. Anger, James Benney, Jr. oct17-1w

GERMANIA OIL COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.

President: H. P. MUELLER, 134 Fourth-st.
Sec'y and Treas: B. HONIGER, 201 Liberty-st.

Directors:
H. P. MUELLER, Pittsburgh.
ADAM REINEMAN, do.
C. SCHWEITZER, Canton, O. sep19-1f

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER,} Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 17, 1864.

PROPOSALS ARE INVITED BY

the undersigned, until TUESDAY, November 1st, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the immediate delivery, to this Department, of—

AMBULANCES—Wheeling Pattern.

Samples of which may be seen at the Government Inspection Yard, corner Eighth and Freeman streets, Cincinnati, Ohio.

To be delivered free of charge at the U. S. Inspection Yard in this city, with the name of the party furnishing distinctly marked on each Ambulance.

Parties offering ambulances must distinctly state in their bids the number they propose to furnish, the price, and time of delivery; and must guarantee that the Ambulances shall be, in every respect, equal to Army standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guaranty, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany each bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the Ambulances awarded to him under his proposal.

Bids will be opened on Tuesday, November 1st, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., at this office, and bidders are respected to present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday, Nov. 2d, 1864. Bonds will be required that the contract will be faithfully fulfilled.

Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed. Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bid deemed unreasonable is reserved.

Indorse envelope "Proposal for Ambulances," and address Col. WM. W. McKIM,
oct22-7t Chief Quartermaster Cincinnati Depot.

MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK,} Pittsburgh, October 21, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, the 1st day of November at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN SCOTT, Jr.,
oct22-1m Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK, PITTSBURGH,} October 20th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS of this Bank, to serve for one year, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, November 21st, 1864, between the hours of eleven, a. m. and two p. m.

The annual meeting of Stockholders will take place on TUESDAY, November 1st, at eleven, a. m.

H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.
oct21-1m

BANK OF PITTSBURGH, October 20th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN

DIRECTORS of this Bank, will be held at the banking house, on MONDAY, 21st of November next, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

The regular annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held on TUESDAY, November 1st, at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN MAY, Cashier.
oct21 td&stw

MECHANICS' BANK OF PITTSBURGH,} October 19th, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m. of said day.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 11 o'clock, a. m. JOHN G. MARTIN, Cashier.
oct20-4m

ALLEGHENY BANK, October 18, 1864.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS

of this Bank, will be held at the Banking House, on the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 o'clock, a. m. and 2 o'clock, p. m.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Bank will be held on the 1st day of November, at 12 o'clock, m. J. W. COOK, Cashier.
oct20-td

OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF ALLEGHENY CO. Pa.,} Pittsburgh, October 18th, 1864.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 2th inst., inclusive, for building a new Wooden structure, with necessary repairs, to abutments of bridge over Pine Creek, in Hampton township, near Sample's Mill, on the road leading from the Butler Turnpike to the Perrysville Plank Road. Plans and specifications can be seen on application.

By direction of County Commissioners.
oct19-6t HENRY LAMBERT, Controller.

OYSTERS! OYSTERS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Also, a large supply of all kinds of

Groceries and Produce,

constantly on hand. J. T. GLEASON,
se18-6m No. 28 s. e. cor. Smithfield and 2d sts.

FOR SALE.

1 Agitator, capable of holding 1,100 gallons.
1 Receiver, wrought iron, 7 ft. diameter, 6 ft. long.
1 still, 7 ft. diameter. 22 ft. long, wrought iron, 5-16th thick.
4 Stills, 6 ft. cast iron.
2 Bleaching Pans, 9 ft. by 10 ft., 18 in. deep.
The above will be sold cheap. For prices and further information address WM. WARD & CO.,
oct25-1m Niles, Trumbull County, Ohio.

MARVIN'S

SUPERIOR CRACKERS.

No. 64 Fourth street,

aug11

WASHITA OIL STONES and SLEPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 128 Wood st.

DENTISTRY.

ETHER CHLOROFORM NITROUS OXIDE GAS

IN SURGICAL OPERATIONS.

The use of Chloroform and of Nitrous Oxide, or laughing gas, is in all cases attended with danger; but the use of either, under the observance of certain rules, is absolutely safe, if an opinion founded on 16 or 18 years of close observation and experience, in a practice embracing many thousand cases, can confer a right to judge. Persons are daily, and almost hourly, receiving the benefit of this observation and experience, in operations, which in a natural condition, would be almost unendurable, but which, by the use of either, are rendered quite pleasant, and yet there are doubters. Let all such call at 278 Penn street, and they shall be convinced. They will also have an opportunity to see those very beautiful Vulcanite Sets of Gum Teeth, at from $12 to $15, far superior to many made elsewhere at $18 to $25. Gold and Silver Sets at proportionate rates. Satisfaction guaranteed in every case.

QUINCY A. SCOTT, Dentist,

278 PENN STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.
FIFTH STREET, NEAR WOOD.
LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON.

First night of the great moral drama, entitled
AZAEL, THE PRODIGAL SON.

In producing this beautiful play the management has endeavored to place it upon the stage in a manner not surpassed by any Theatre in the Union.

New Scenery, Appointments and Effects; Dresses, Marches, &c.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, will be presented the great moral drama, entitled
AZAEL, THE PRODIGAL SON.
With a full and complete cast.
Major Tambour Zig.....Miss Jennie
To conclude with
SKETCHES IN INDIA.

FRED. AIMS' MELODEON,

Liberty street.

OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
OPEN EVERY NIGHT.
WITH FIFTY FIRST CLASS ARTISTS,
and a
Grand Ballet Troupe of 20 Young Ladies.

Change of Performance
Every Night at the Melodeon.
MELODEON.
se13

CITY BILL POSTER.

JAMES THACKREY,
160 Pennsylvania avenue.

Merchants and others wishing large or small show bills posted in conspicuous places in this city, Allegheny and Birmingham, will be promptly attended to leaving their orders at the "Commercial" office. I rent by the year the principal corners in the city and have the exclusive use of the same. 1dec1y

INSURANCE.

FIRE INSURANCE.
MARINE INSURANCE.
THE PHENIX INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Cash Capital.....$300,000 00
Surplus, March 1st, 1864.....222,319 00
Assets.....$522,319 20

THE WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

Assets, February 1st, 1864.....$2,000,000
Cash Capital.....$400,000
The "Washington" issues Participating Policies, which entitle holders to Dividends. sixty per cent. Scrip Dividends were made for the years 1861, 1862 and 1863.
Policies issued for the above staunch and reliable companies on Buildings, Merchandise, Furniture, &c., and River and Lake Risks.

S. S. BRYAN, Agent.
oct2 80 Fourth street (Burke's Building.)

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.,
OF NEW YORK.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

Assets, July 1st, 1864.....$11,000,000
Annual Income, over.....2,500,000
Paid claims by death, (20 years,) over.....5,000,000

Surplus divided during five years—1859-'63, three millions of dollars, being about seventy per cent, on participating Premiums.

References in Pittsburgh—Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Jas. B. Lyon, Geo. R. White, Jas. A. Hutchison, Florence Kramer, John D. Semple, Thos. H. Lasa, Willis Bookus, B. L. Fahnestock, Isaac M. Pennock, John H. Ebbert, Wm. W. Ward, F. M. Eaton, J. D. McCord, Wm. E. Schmertz, M. Shinn, W. Vankirk, A. Whitmore.

Medical Examiner—W. A. HALLOCK, M. D.
GEORGE M. BLACKSTOCK, Agent,
Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH,
Office, N. E. corner Wood and Fifth streets, second floor.

Insures Against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stock of Merchandise.

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight as liberal rates as are consistent with security.

Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

Directors:

WM. PHILLIPS,	SAM'L. P. SHRIVER,
JOHN WATT,	Capt. J. L. REGDEN,
JOHN P. PARKE,	W. J. VANKIRK,
CHAS. S. BISSELL,	JAS. D. VERNER,
GEO. B. JONES,	C. HANSON LOVE,
WM. B. HAYS,	CHAS. ARBUCKLE,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
WM. P. GARDNER, Secretary. se7

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

ISAAC JONES, President.
JOHN McCORD, Vice President.
D. M. BOOK, Secretary.
Captain WM. DEAN, General Agent.

Directors.

ISAAC JONES,	JOHN D. McCORD,
C. G. RUSKEY,	Captain ADAM JACOBS,
HARVEY CURTIS,	R. S. STARKWEATHER,
Captain R. C. GRAY,	Captain WM. DEAN,
JOHN LEWIS, Jr.,	H. L. McGREW,
L. FAHNESTOCK,	ROBERT H. DAVIS.

sep15-1y

CITIZENS' INSURANCE COMPANY OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, corner Market and Water streets, second floor.

WM. EAGALEY, President.
SAMUEL REA, Secretary.

Insures Steamboats and Cargoes.

Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.

Insures against loss and damage by fire.

Directors:

WM. EAGALEY,	JOHN SHIPTON,
JAMES PARKE, Jr.,	JAMES M. COOPER,
W. G. JOHNSTON,	S. A. REAUGH,
B. F. JONES,	J. CALDWELL, Jr.,
REESE OWENS,	JOHN S. DILWORTH,
HON. T. M. BROWN,	GEORGE SINGHAM,
BARCLAY PRESTON,	WM. A. RODGERS.
S. M. KIER.	dec28

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.—
Fire and Marine Insurance.
Office No. 95 Water street, Pittsburgh.
solely P. A. MADERIA, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PARK & BRILL,
(Successors to J. P. Fleming,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,
Perfumeries, Toilet Articles and Fancy Goods Generally.
ALSO, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Glass, Dye Stuffs, &c.
Purchasers will always find prices satisfactory.
No. 77 Federal Street,
Third door below R. R. Depot,
ALLEGHENY CITY.
aug2-1y.

DOCTOR JAMES KING,
Office No. 97 Fourth street,
(Opposite Provost Marshal's office.)
aug4-1y

CHAS. H. SUPER,
Druggist and Pharmaceutist,
Dealer in DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, and first class TOILET ARTICLES,
CORNER PENN AND ST. CLAIR STREETS,
se7 PITTSBURGH.

WHOLESALE DRUG HOUSE,
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
Have opened in Pittsburgh
A Wholesale Drug and Jobbing House
No. 341 corner LIBERTY and WAYNE streets, opposite Union Passenger Depot.
And now offer for sale a general assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, White Leads, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Glassware, &c.
Purchasers will find our stock at all times well assorted, and prices such as to give entire satisfaction.
J. J. BENDER & CO.,
corner Liberty and Wayne streets, Pittsburgh.
dec5-1f

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—The Partnership of LIPPINCOTT & CO., of this city, is hereby dissolved this day by mutual consent.

The business of the firm will be wound up by their Successors, LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL, by whom all claims and obligations will be met, and who only ask the friend to collect the amount due to the firm of Lippincott & Co., and to use the name of that firm in the settlement of our business.

In retiring from business we recommend our Successor Lippincott & Bakewell to the patronage of our friends and customers.

JAMES LIPPINCOTT,
WM. J. LIPPINCOTT,
JOHN LIPPINCOTT.

JOHN LIPPINCOTT.....R. P. BAKEWELL,
T. BAKEWELL.....E. BAKEWELL, Jr.,
General Partners. Special Partners.

LIPPINCOTT & BAKEWELL,

having purchased the manufactory and Trade of Lippincott & Co., will continue to manufacture Axes, Saws, Shovels, etc., as heretofore.

The new firm will brand their goods with the name of

"LIPPINCOTT & CO.,"

as their "Trade Mark," and solicit the continuance of the favors shown to the late firm.
oct1-6w

THE PARTNERSHIP existing between J. H. and N. P. SAWYER, under the style of S. C. & J. H. SAWYER, is this day, mutually dissolved.

The business will be continued under the old firm name by N. P. SAWYER.
September 1st, 1864. oct-1f

OIL BBL. TRESS HOOPS, for sale by JAMES BOWN, 128 Wood st.

FOUNDRIES.

A. BRADLEY, Pres't.....W. VANKIRK, Sec'y

ETNA STOVE COMPANY,
(Successor to A. Bradley.)
MANUFACTURE EVERY VARIETY OF
COOK, PARLOR AND HEATING
STOVES.
Among which are the celebrated
EUREKA, TROPIC AND TALISMAN
(Coal Cook-Stoves), the
POMONA, LEDGER AND IRON SIDES
(Wood Cook-Stoves.) Also manufacture
GRATES, GRATE FRONTS, &c., &c.
Office and Warehouse, corner of Second and Wood streets, Pittsburgh. oct4 1y

LIGHT IRON CASTINGS
AND SMALL MACHINERY
Made to order, in good style, by
EBBERT & PATTERSON,
At the Pittsburgh Economy Works, Grosvenor street, Birmingham.
Office: No. 67 Fourth street,
jy8-1y *PITTSBURGH.*

S. S. FOWLER & CO.,
Iron Founders and Mill Finishers,
and manufacturers of
SOLID HUB CAR WHEELS,
se17 39 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

UTILITY WORKS,
CORNER OF JUNIATA AND FULTON STREETS, MANCHESTER, PA.

McLEAN & GRAY, manufacturers of McLean's Patent Window Sash Locks and Supporteds, Reed-stead Fastenings, Window Shutter Hinges, Sash Weights and Pullies, Sad Irons, Iron Stands, and Domestic Hardware generally.

Jobbing in all kinds of light Castings done promptly to order.
Office, No. 3 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh. ap6

FULTON FOUNDRY.—
NINTH WARD, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Warehouse, No. 141 Wood street.
JOSEPH PENNOCK, Proprietor.
ROBERT C. TOTTEN, Superintendent at Foundry.

Manufacturer Nail Machines, Rolls, Squeezers and Rolling Mill Castings generally; Gas and Water Pipes, Gas Retorts and Oil Stills; Hot Blast and Superheating Pipes, Sugar Kettles, House Fronts and Window Heads; Rolls Turned, and all Fitting done to order. A large assortment of Rolling Mill Patterns on hand, purchased from Fort Pitt Foundry. se26

WM. SMITH.....DAVID E. PARK.....JAS. PARK, JR

SMITH, PARK & CO.,
NINTH WARD FOUNDRY,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Warehouse, 149 First and 150 Second streets, Manufacturers of all sizes and descriptions of Coal Oil Retorts and Stills, Gas and Water Pipes, Sad Irons, Dog Irons, Wagon Boxes, Steel Moulds, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings of every description made to order. Having a complete Machine Shop attached to the Foundry, all necessary fitting will be carefully attended to. se7

FORT PITT CANNON FOUNDRY.—

CHARLES KNAP,
CANNON FOUNDER,
O'HARA AND ETNA STREET,
se9 PITTSBURGH.

WM. G. PRICE, BERLIN FOUNDRY Corner Pennsylvania avenue and Price street manufacturer of all sizes and descriptions of Castings for Oil Refineries, Glass and Gas Works, Wagon Boxes, Dog Irons, Grate Bars, Fire Fronts, Sash and Clock Weights, Pullies, Hangers and Couplings. All kinds of Castings for Agricultural Implements. Also Castings of all kinds for Plumbers and Gas Fitters Also, Jobbing and Machine Castings, light or heavy made to order. se7-1

GROCERS.

CORDAGE.
OIL WELL, and
MANILLA ROPE,
by the COIL or CUT, to any desired length, constantly on hand and for sale at New York prices and freight.
LONG & DUFF,
90 Water street.
oct20-3m

SUNDRIES—
200 boxes prime W. R. Cheese;
100 do do Limburg Cheese;
500 bbls extra No. 1 Salt;
50 bbls white Beans;
75 dozen Brooms;
35 bbls Sweet Potatoes, "Jersey."
In store and for sale by
CHARLES B. BALSLEY,
oct19 No. 179 Liberty street.

GEO. B. JONES. HENRY B. CAMPB. OLIVER B. JONES

GEO. B. JONES & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
140 Water street, above Monongahela Bridge,
oct2 Pittsburgh, Pa.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.
We have associated with us in the
WHOLESALE GROCERY
AND
COMMISSION BUSINESS
HENRY B. CAMPB.
The style of the firm to be GEORGE B. JONES & CO. Partnership to date from September 12th, 1864.
oct2-1m GEO. B. JONES & SON.

JAMES BROWNLEE.....WILLIAM McKAY.

BROWNLEE & McKAY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS
and Dealers in all Kinds of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,
No. 16, Diamond, Pittsburgh.

Keep on hand one of the largest and best selected stocks of Groceries and Liquors to be found in the city, which they are prepared to sell at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms. Country merchants, as well as families, both in and out of the city, are invited to give us a call, as we feel assured we can sell to them on as fair terms as any other house in the city. oct-2m

T. C. JENKINS,
Commission Merchant and Purchasing Agent.
DEALER IN
Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Feed, Dried and Green Fruits, and all Farm Products.

Orders filled for all merchandise, Pittsburgh manufactures and Refined Oils at dealers and manufacturers rates, No. 239 LIBERTY street, (opposite Wood street,) Pittsburgh, Pa.

Advances made and prompt attention given to all consignments and correspondence.

Pittsburgh References:—Hall & Speer, Lloyd & Black, Wm. McCully & Co., McDonald & Arbuckles, John I. House & Co., John Hall & Co., B. A. Fahnestock's Son & Co. se15-1y

J. A. GRAFF.....C. REITER.

GRAFF & REITER,
Produce and Commission Merchants,
No. 27 Wood st., Pittsburgh.
Dealers in Produce generally.
Liberal cash advances on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern Market. aug5-6m

R. HONEGGER.
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
CATAWBA
AND FOREIGN WINES, LIQUORS, &c.,
Liberty street, No. 351, Pittsburgh.
au13-1y

IN STORE AND FOR SALE AT
COOK, PETTIT & CO.'S,
No. 13 Smithfield street.
100 tierces Canvassed S. C. Hams;
100 tierces Prime Leaf Lard;
200,000 lbs Plain Hams;
50,000 lbs Canvassed Hams;
25,000 lbs Uncanvassed Sugar Cured Hams;
200,000 lbs Extra Nice Shoulders;
100,000 lbs Clear Sides;
50,000 lbs Ribbed Sides;
30,000 lbs Sugar Cured Dried Beef,
500 bbls (Shepard & Sons) Extra Family Flour.
may18

GEO. W. DILWORTH.....JOS. S. DILWORTH.

J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Nos. 130 and 132 Second street, near Smithfield
ja12

WILLIAM BAGALEY
WHOLESALE GROCER,
se7] No. 13 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Phila.....C. W. RICKETSON, Pitzb'g.

MILLER & RICKETSON,
Wholesale Grocers and Importers of Brandies, Wines and Cigars,
Nos. 231 and 233, corner of Liberty and Irwin streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Iron, Nails, Cotton Yarns, &c., &c., constantly on hand. se15

JOHN SEIFERTH.....CHARLES WEIHL

JOHN SEIFERTH & CO., SUCCESSORS TO LEOPOLD SAHL,
IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
WINES, LIQUORS & CIGARS.
27 & 29 Market street, corner of Second,
ja1 Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION.
26 Melodeons.
29 Cabinet Organs.
4 Second-hand Melodeons.
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN FACTORY PRICES.
Call at the subscriber's if you want to get an instrument cheap.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
81 Wood street.

JOHN HOORHEAD,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
for the sale of Foundry and Forge Pig Iron, and every variety of Blooms,
se9 No. 74 Water street, Pittsburgh, Pa

FINANCIAL.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from Aug. 15th, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder at maturity, into six per cent. gold bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, -100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

The notes will be transmitted to the owners free of transportation charges as soon after the receipt of the original Certificates of Deposit as they can be prepared.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

Parties depositing twenty-five thousand dollars and upwards for these notes at any one time will be allowed a commission of one quarter of one per cent.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

IT IS A NATIONAL SAVING BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security.* Any savings bank which pays its depositors in U. S. Notes, considers it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in government securities or in notes or bonds payable in government paper.

It is equally convenient as a temporary or permanent investment. The notes can always be sold for within a fraction of their face and accumulated interest, and are the best security with banks as collaterals for discounts.

Convertible into a Six per cent. 5-20 Gold Bond.

—In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent, per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. U. S. stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent, per annum.

Its Exemption from State or Municipal Taxation.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury dotes from local taxation.* On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to holders as those issued by the government, in all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

While the Government offers the most liberal terms for its loans, it believes that the very strongest appeal will be the loyalty and patriotism of the people.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$40,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTION WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

First National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Third National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.
Fourth National Bank of Pittsburgh, Pa.

and by all National Banks which are depositaries of public money.

And all Respectable Banks and Bankers throughout the country will give further information AND AFFORD FACILITIES TO SUBSCRIBERS.
sel-2mdaw

THOS. L. McCLELLAND & CO.,
STOCK BROKERS,
27 Wood street,
PITTSBURGH.
Especial attention given to the purchase and sale of
OIL STOCKS,
being well acquainted with the Territory of all Companies locate in this and Eastern cities. Can give all information desired. se17-1f

THIRD NATIONAL BANK
OF PITTSBURGH.
BANKING HOUSE, CORNER OF WOOD AND VIRGIN ALLEY.
U. S. Depository and Financial Agent,
Keeps for sale and receives subscriptions for the new
7 3-10 Three Year Treasury Notes.
AND
OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
A Commission of one-fourth of one per cent. allowed to all Subscribers.

AD. REINEMAN, Pres't.
JNO. B. LIVINGSTON, Cash.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, PA., (late Pittsburgh Trust Company,) Capital $500,000 paid in, with privilege to increase to $1,000,000.

The Pittsburgh Trust Company having organized under the act to provide a National Currency, under the title of the FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PITTSBURGH, would respectfully offer its services for the collection of Notes, Drafts, Bills of Exchange, &c., receive money on deposit, and buy and sell Exchange on all parts of the country.

The success with which has attended the Pittsburgh Trust Company since its organization in 1853, will, we believe, be a sufficient guarantee that business entrusted to the new organization will receive the same prompt attention.

Having a very extensive correspondence with Banks and Bankers throughout the country, we believe we can offer unusual facilities to those who do business with us.

The business will be conducted by the same officers and Directors.

DIRECTORS:

JAMES LAUGHLIN,	ALEX. SPEER,
ROBERT S. HAYS,	P. O. BAILEY,
THOMAS BELL,	ALEX. BRADLEY,
THOS. WIGHTMAN,	SAMUEL REA,
WM. K. NIMICK,	
JAMES LAUGHLIN, Pres't,	
JOHN D. SCULLY, Cash'r	

se7

U. S. 7-30 BONDS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS are now prepared to receive subscriptions for this new loan, in sums of $50, $100, $500, $1,000 and $5,000, interest commencing on the receipt of the money. Every person who can spare $50 can place it on interest, at one cent a day, making $1 65 a year interest, payable semi annually. principal payable in two years, or convertible into 5-20 six per cent. bonds, the interest of which is payable in coin.

For further particulars apply to
HANNA, HART & CO., Agents.
jy20

U. S. 10-40 LOAN.—Subscription to Government 10-40 Loan received at the office of HANNA, HART & CO., Wood street.
mh30-1y JOSHUA HANNA, Agent.

GOLD, SILVER, PITTSBURGH & FORT WAYNE, and PITTSBURGH & CLEVELAND Railroad Stocks Bought at Highest Rates
By JAMES O'CONNOR,
se7 Office, 55 Market street.

PRINTING

W. S. HAVEN,
PLAIN AND FANCY JOB PRINTER,
PAPER DEALER AND STATIONER.
Corner of Wood and Third streets, Pittsburgh.
BOOK BINDING of all styles, from the Plain Paper to the Highly Ornamental and Rich Gilt or Antique Style. se7

KREBS & BRO.,
LITHOGRAPHERS AND PRINTERS,
Corner Wood and Fifth streets, Pittsburgh.
Bonds, Certificates of Stock and Deposit Bills, Drafts and Checks executed to the highest style of the art. Orders by mail promptly attended to. se29-1y

BOOTS AND SHOES.

GENTLEMEN'S FRENCH CALF BOOTS
AND CONGRESS GAITERS.
A Full and Complete Assortment
Constantly on hand, of my own manufacture, and will be sold at reasonable prices.
S. DALZELL,
132 Smithfield St., fourth door from Virgin Alley.

CHANGE OF BASE.—
MESKIMEN, NORTON & CO.,
COKE, COAL AND LIME.
Having purchased Mr. James Reno's coal-yard, west end of the Monongahela bridge, just below the Pearl Mill, Allegheny city, we are prepared to furnish the public in either city with superior Coal, Nut Coal or Slack, Connellsville Coke, white or common Lime, Fire Brick, Fire Clay or Tile. Having cars of our own on the roads both east and west, we are prepared to furnish our regular western customers and others with Connellsville Coke or Youghiogheny Coal with promptness, and at the lowest rates. We flatter ourselves that the Connellsville Youghiogheny Coal, for iron-workers, is unsurpassed, being free from sulphur. Address Pittsburgh or Allegheny Post-office, or call at our Coal Yard, South and West Common, Allegheny city. jy4

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE,} Pittsburgh, Pa., July 20, 1864.

ARTILLERY HORSES
PURCHASED IN OPEN MARKET.
$170 will be given by the undersigned, at Pittsburgh, Pa., for good Artillery Horses, payable in certificates of indebtedness, for not less than four horses.

These horses must be well formed, active and free from all defects, from 5 years old this spring to 8 years old, from 15¾ to 16 hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds. White horses and mares will be excluded.

They will be examined by a competent judge, and all horses presented must conform to the above specifications. L. CROSS,
jy21-tf Lt. Col. and D. Q. M. General.

BURT'S
Rat, Roach and Bed Bug Destroyer.
This most valuable and popular article for destroying Vermin in never fails to give satisfaction.
E. BURT, Jr., Proprietor,
No. 12 North Eleventh street, Philadelphia.
R. E. SELBERS & CO., Wholesale Agents for Pittsburgh and vicinity. Sold by all Druggists and dealers in Pittsburgh and Allegheny city. se13-6m

SEAL PRESSES
AND GENERAL ENGRAVING,
Room No. 5, 26 Fifth Street.
se7-3m J. B. SEYMOUR.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THREE LOTS AND HOUSES
FOR SALE,
situated on the corner of Cherry alley and Second street, late the property of James Stuart, deceased, each lot 20 feet front on Second street by 90 feet deep to a 16 feet alley, with a three story brick dwelling and back buildings erected thereon on each lot.

For terms enquire of M. TINDLE, No. 120 Fourth street, or Capt. ARTHUR STUART, on the premises. The above property will not sell previous to that time, but will be sold on TUESDAY EVENING, the 6th of December, at the Commercial Sales Rooms, 54 Fifth st. to the highest and best bidder for cash.

M. TINDLE
oct21-td Agent for the Estate.

VALUABLE COAL LANDS FOR SALE.

The Ramsey Farm having been withdrawn from the market is now offered for sale. Said land consisting of eighty-three acres, more or less, is about three miles from Jones' Ferry, underlaid with coal of the best quality. The improvements thereon being in good condition, consisting of a dwelling house, barn, granary, and two fine fruit bearing orchards of various kinds; fences under good repair,

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market street, Pittsburgh.

Buy and sell at market rates—

U. S. 6 per cent. 5-20 Bonds.
U. S. do. 1881 Bonds.
U. S. 5 per cent. 10-40 Bonds.
U. S. Seven-Thirties.
U. S. 6 per cent. one year certificates.

And all other U. S. Securities, Bank Notes and Coin.

Stocks and Bonds of every description BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

au10

Finance and Trade.

BANKERS' AND BROKERS' BOARD.

J. B. SEMPLE, Pres. | J. R McCUNE, V. Pres.
S. S. BRYAN, Secretary.

Meets Daily at 11½ O'Clock, A. M.

TRANSACTIONS OCT. 22, 1864, AT THE BOARD.

	Bid.	Ask'd
U. S. 5-20s at	102	.....
U. S. Cert. of Indebtedness	95	.....
Allegheny County 6s	79	.....
Allegheny City 6s	68	.....
Connellsville 6s	84	.....
Steubenville Scrip—contractor	60½	.....
C. & P. R. R., Third Mortgage Bonds	100	.....
Butler County 6s	80	.....
Lawrence County 6s	90	.....
First Ward Pittsburgh, bounty	90	.....
Third Ward Pittsburgh, bounty	95	.....
Third Ward, Alleghany	85	.....
Pennsylvania War Loan 6s	106	.....
Pittsburgh Gas	87	.....
Citizens' Insurance	61	.....
Eureka Insurance	53	.....
Allegheny Insurance	25	.....
People's Insurance	27	.....
German Ins. Co	14	.....
Monongahela Navigation Company	47	.....
Allegheny Valley R. R	12	15
Connellsville R. R., (interest)	13	.....
Pittsburgh and Steubenville	15	.....
Steubenville and Indiana	15	.....
Allegheny Bank	57½	57½
Merchants' & Manufacturers' Bank	60	62
1st National Alleghany	100½	.....
Lucesco Oil	22	.....
Dalzell Oil	9½	.....
Acme	50	.....
Alleghany and Pittsburgh	9	.....
Columbia	76	.....
Onio Valley	1	.....
Stella	95	.....
Federal	1½	.....
Fayette	5	.....
Fleming & Blood	4¼	.....
Pittsburgh and Great West	2	.....
Phillips	8	.....
Cherry Run Central	7	13½
Eldorado	2¼	2⅜
Marchants	7	7⅝
McIlheny	9	9½
Allegheny Valley Oil	11	12
Oil Basin	8¾	9
U. S. Telegraph	85	90

SATURDAY, October 22—P. M.

We have no movements to note to-day in Government securities.

—The activity in Oil Stocks is a marked feature in the transactions in our market. New companies are forming and find a ready market for their stocks. Federal sold to-day at 1½, and Oil Basin at 9¼; Allegheny and Pittsburgh is inquired for at 9, but we learn of no sales.

—Allegheny Bank sold at 57½. First Ward Pittsburgh Bounty Bonds at 85.

—Connellsville Railroad Bonds were offered at 84, and for the interest bearing stock 13 was bid. The securities of this road are depressed in consequence of the pending contests and conflicting interests of the several Railroad Companies seeking to control that route over the mountains.

—We notice an advertisement of a meeting of the Stockholders of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company to be held at the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's office, in Philadelphia, on the 10th of November, for the purpose of electing a President and Directors. And it was announced in this paper on Friday, on the authority of a Harrisburg paper, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have in view a survey of a route from Tyrone to near Johnstonville, there crossing the mountains by a shorter and more favorable route, and developing a vast region of valuable timber and mineral land.

—The New York *Commercial Advertiser* says that it has information from well informed sources at Washington that Secretary Fessenden contemplates recommending to Congress the adoption of a law authorizing the payment of custom duties in greenbacks, the motive being by putting down the price of gold, to reduce the expenditures of the Government. It is, however, very questionable whether the expedient would have the result intended. The existing demand for gold for duties would of course cease, and that would tend to put down the price of gold, but for the fact that the Government would have to buy nearly an equal amount for the payment of interest. There would, in fact, be about the same demand for gold under such an arrangement as now, with the only difference, that the Government would be the buyer instead of the importer. One important effect would be to reduce the duties to the extent of the difference between the currency and gold, which would be a great boon to trade and to consumers.

—The New York *Herald*, of Friday, says: "The meeting of national bank representatives from various parts of the country, which was held at the Astor House yesterday, closed its proceedings last night after appointing a permanent committee to protect national bank interests, or in other words, to do nothing. During their conference these ill used gentlemen stated their grievances, and thinking the advantages which legislation has conferred upon them fewer than they deserve, they, like many Oliver Twists, "ask for more." They complain of having to pay taxes to the Government, and they not only want to be shielded still more than they are by act of Congress, but they desire all opposing banking interests to be removed. The State bank system is, in their eyes, an iniquity which ought to be abolished. They regard themselves as the pet of the administration, and, presuming upon that favor, they seek to become still more than they already are favorites of the Treasury. Edmund Burke, in the course of some remedial suggestions to Parliament relating to the national finances of Great Britain in 1780, made a remark which is not inappropriate to these depositories of Government funds in our own country. He said 'that all subordinate treasuries, as the nurseries of mismanagement, and as naturally drawing to themselves as much money as they can, keeping it as long as they can, and accounting for it as late as they can, ought to be dissolved. They have a tendency to perplex and distract the public accounts, and to excite a suspicion of Government even beyond the extent of their abuse.'

"Many of the National Banks are virtually sub-treasuries, and as such we can see in them only an element of weakness to the Government. All the public funds in their possession is so much lost to the Treasury for the time being, and, apart from other objections to the system, it gives to the Treasury department the power of extending benefits to one Bank which it can refuse to another. The door being thus opened to favoritism, there is no telling how far undue privileges may be extended or how little security the Government may have for the funds thus deposited. But, without going deeper into an examination of the Chase banking system, we think that at the present time this meeting of Bank representatives was singularly uncalled for and injudicious. If similar action had been adopted in the case of a private individual under like circumstances it would have been simple impertinence. As it was it proved to be little better than a farce, and, ending in nothing, it may be accepted as a failure."

—We extract from the *Review* the following interesting article on Petroleum; "Among the many enterprises to which the attention of the public has been called, within the past few years, for the investment of capital, none, as a class, have been more uniformly successful than those having for their object the development of the Petroleum Lands of Northwestern Pennsylvania.

Only five years have elapsed since the first attempt was first made to obtain petroleum in large quantities, yet, to-day, it is a source of wealth equalled only by the gold mines of California and Colorado. The fortunes that have fallen unsought, into the laps of persons who lately owned farms in this locality, seem to the man of business, to be incredible, and we could almost believe that not one, but hundreds of "Aladdins" had suddenly appeared in this favored spot, each one armed with his "wonderful lamp," capable of conjuring a fortune at a touch.

And yet these figures sink into littleness when compared with the incomes that have been derived from the property acquired by such a large outlay of capital.

One well, in this district, is now pouring forth eight hundred barrels of petroleum per day, and has been giving an equally large yield for the past three years, and many could be mentioned that produce from fifty to one hundred barrels per day, yet, the means of developing this source of wealth are yet in their infancy, and it is not going too far to say that even these figures may be exceeded in the future, when we become more thoroughly acquainted with the position of the deposit, and the means of bringing it to the surface.

Geologists have, as yet, signally failed to give us any reliable theory in regard to it. The writer, after having given the matter much careful attention, is inclined to believe that this oil runs through numerous small fissures in the Hamilton saules, below the third sandrock of the Chemung and Portage groups, which are intersected by the Samuel fissures. In this manner we can readily account for the occasional failure to obtain oil on a line with two producing wells, or the difference in the yield of several wells manifestly upon the same internal stream.

The man of business will hardly be interested in abstruse speculations (for such they must be until we obtain a knowledge of existing upon the subject) in regard to the manner in which this deposit is formed; it is enough for him to know that it is there, drawing to its energy and his capital to bring it to the surface.

In the selection of a location, we have found our ideas upon that point to coincide with those of most of the practical men engaged in the geology of the oil district. The producing wells of this district are found along the courses of Oil creek, Two Mile creek, Sugar creek, French creek, and the Allegheny river, from Tionesta to a point more than fifteen miles below Franklin; and, by consulting the map, it will readily be perceived that these courses all tend toward some central point in the vicinity of Franklin. If, so most persons admit, there is a large basin which receives the oil from the surrounding fissures, we must look to this immediate locality, if we hope to find it.

The question naturally arises why this has not been already demonstrated? We reply, that the petroleum of Oil creek, and other largely producing localities, found by penetrating the third sand rock, which is there usually reached at a depth of from 600 to 800 feet; while, at the same depth, at a point further south, we reached only the second sandrock. Yet, numerous wells, yielding ten, twenty, and thirty barrels per day, are found along the course of the Allegheny river, and to the south of Franklin, by penetrating the second sand-rock only. Is it presumptuous, then, to suppose that when the third sand-rock is reached here, the returns will be gratifyingly large?

The marketable value of petroleum is beyond question. It is a product placed in the bowels of the earth for our use, and the time has now come for us to be made aware of its value. Dame nature moves in a mysterious way. She would seem to manage even financial excitements for the promotion of her own aims.

"When the first whirlwind of speculation in petroleum made its appearance in 1860, and that article was worth ten dollars per barrel, the people would not buy it at that price—they would not abandon the tallow candle, for a light that offered small inducements as regarded economy—but when nature drew in her breath for the next effort, and oil fell to twenty cents per gall., few in the country refused to give it a trial. When that next excitement did make its appearance, the people had ascertained that they could no longer see to read by the old tallow candle, and bought oil at fifteen dollars per barrel.

"Our nation has a large debt thrown upon her shoulders, our foreign exchange is procured with difficulty and at ruinous rates, and, lo! a medium of exchange, second to nothing but gold itself, is being poured from the bowels of the earth to supply our wants."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, October 23, 1864.

Business on Saturday was dull in all its various departments. Dealers manifested no disposition to operate, consequently transactions were limited to lots sufficient to meet the wants of the city trade. As regards the leading articles no change in prices were perceptible. The notes on Saturday may be no criterion of what may rule to-day. The weather continues very pleasant. Our rivers are declining steadily with about five feet water in the channel. Freights to the various ports are scarce. The tonnage in port is large and on the increase. The departures on Saturday outside the regular packets, was the Julia, for Zanesville, with a good trip as usual. The Roanoke, for Saint Louis, had all the freight she could carry on the water. She had a large number of passengers. The packet Kate B. Porter, left on time with a good trip. These packets are doing a good business. She will be followed by the Glide No. 3, which has been fitted up expressly as a passenger packet. The Iron City did not get off on Saturday. She is announced for to-day. The Emma Graham will be found at the landing this morning. She will return to Zanesville on Tuesday. A number of boats are due, and may be found at the landing to-day. Below will be found the sales that came under our notice. They were principally of a local description.

ASHES—The market for some time has been inactive, the sales being only in a small way. Prices were irregular.

HOPS—The demand being moderate, the sales were small. The current rates were, for Eastern New York of 1864, 60c, and 40c per lb for 1863.

HAY—As usual on Saturday, the sales were limited, only a few loads being disposed of at $38@40 per ton.

GRAIN—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. Buyers and sellers are apart in their views. The sales made were in a retail way, to meet the wants of the local trade. The receipts of barley were limited. The brewers will pay the following prices: spring, 82 @0; fall, 2 @0. Oats continue in active extent; 900 bush from first hands at 80@82c, and 900 bush from store at 86@87c. Corn was inactive, and we have no change to note in prices. Sales of 500 bush at depot $1 50. The usual advance was obtained from store. Wheat has undergone no change. In the absence of sales we omit figures. The receipts have been light.

SALT—The market has undergone no change. Sales 240 bbls No, 1 at $3 05@3 12 from store, and delivered.

FLOUR—The market was steady, with a fair local demand. The receipts were limited and so were the sales. Shippers have been unwilling to obtain a reduction in prices, but holders are not disposed to give way. They are inclined to hold on, hence we have only a kind of a call trade to report. The current rates for lots of 25 and 50 barrels were $9 75@10 for Extra; $10 25, $10 50@10 75 for Extra Family. The principal portion which arrives by river goes East by rail.

BACON—The market remains without alteration. The season for old bacon is drawing near its end, and the stock on hand is said to be small. Sales seem to have settled down to lots of 5,000 and 10,000 lbs, at the following prices: 19¾@19¾c for Shoulders; 20@20¼c for Clear Sides; 20¾@20½ for Ribbed do; 20@20¼ for Plain Hams; 26 for S. C. Hams.

BUTTER—Was in fair request for export, and prices were firm but unchanged. Sales of 65 kegs prime at 37@38c., and sales of 1,800 lbs, roll at 40c. ₱ lb.

LARD—Holders were demanding an advance, and small sales were made at 24@25c.

APPLES—The supply keeps pace with the demand. There was a regular business transacted at $2 50@3.

LARD—The market has been inactive for some time past. We note sales of 20 tierces at 22@22½c, a wide range.

CHEESE—The sales of this article exhibit a wide range. We notesales of 36 boxes Western Reserve at 21@22½c. ₱ lb.

CHICKENS—The receipts were fair and sales regular at $3@3 25 ₱ bu.

POTATOES—Are offered more freely. Sales of 100 bu. Nesshanocks at $1@1 05; Jersey Sweet, 10 bbls, at $6 25.

GROCERIES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article. The demand was moderate and were the sales. The market contains a fair supply. As prices were unchanged we omit them.

Pittsburgh Iron and Nail Market.

Oct. 24, 1864.

The market during the week was steady but not very active. Buyers generally are awaiting to see what might turn up. The stock of iron on hand is not large. The following are the current rates:

FLAT BAR.	₱ lb
1½ to 6, by ¾ to 1 inch	8½
1½ to 6, by ½ to 5-16 inch	8½
1½ to 1¾, by ⅝ to ¾ inch	8¾
1¼ to 1½ by 5/16 inch	9
HEAVY BAND IRON.	
2 to 6, by ½ to 5-16 inch	8¾
1¼ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9
⅝ to 1¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9¼
⅝ to ¾, by ¼ and 3-16 inch	9½
½ to 1, by 5-16 to ⅝ inch	9¾
HOOP AND LIGHT BAND.	
2½ to 6 inch	9½
1¼ and 2	10
1 and 1½	10¼
¾ inch	11½
⅝ inch	12½
½ inch	13

Hoops cut to specified lengths, ¼ cent per pound extra.

ROUND AND SQUARE.	₱ lb
1 to 2¼ inch	8½
2¼ to 3 inch	8¾
3 to 3½ inch	9
3½ to 4 inch	9½
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ inch	9½

OVAL AND HALF OVAL.	₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	8¾
⅝ and ¾ inch	9

HALF OVAL AND HALF ROUND.	₱ lb
⅝ to 1¼ inch	9
⅝ and ¾ inch	9½

SHEET.	₱ lb
No. 10 to 17	11
" 18 to 24	11½
" 25 and 26	11½
" 27	11½

All sheets over 28 inches wide, ¼c ₱ lb extra

PLATES.	
3-16, ¼ and 5-16 inch thick	10
Over 30 inches in width, ½ cent ₱ lb extra.	
Heads	10
Plow Slabs	9½
" Wings	9½

FLAT RAILS	
Punched and counter sunk.	
1¼ to 2, by ¼ to ⅝ inch	9
1¼ by ⅝ and 7-16 inch	9½
1¼ by ⅝ 7-16 and ½ inch	9½
1¼ by ¾ inch	10

PLOW HANDLE IRON.	
Plow Handle Iron	9½

NAIL RODS.	
Juniata	16

NAILS.	₱ Keg		₱ keg
10d to 60d Nails,	9 12½	2d Fine	11 37½
8d and 9d	9 37½	4½p. Lining	12 87½
6d and 7d	9 62½	Clinch	10 62½
4d and 5d	9 87½	Cut Spikes	9 37½
3d	10 37½		

Casing Nails.		Barrel.	
6d	10 13	⅜ inch	11 88
8d	9 88	1 inch	11 13
10d	9 63	1¼ inch	10 38
12d	9 63	1½ inch	10 38
16d	9 63	1¾ inch	9 88
Finishing.		Tobacco.	
6d	10 63	6d	9 88
8d	10 38	8d	9 63
10d	10 13	10d	9 38
12d	10 13		
16d	10 13		

12½ cents per keg off, in lots of 100 kegs or upwards.

¼ cent per pound off Iron (except sheet iron,) in lots of 20 tons.

Prices subject to changes of the market without notice.

TERMS—66 days credit or 3 per cent. off for cash paper, payable with current rate of exchange on New York, par funds or New York exchange remitted on receipt of invoice.

Weekly Review of the Pig Iron Market

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, October 22, 1864.

The Pig Iron market has been inactive for some time past. The sales made were unusually small; some lots were disposed of; the terms were withheld; one parcel of several hundred tons was disposed of, the prices to be governed by the rates current for the same brand on the first day of December—advances were made on this lot. The only changes in the "Pig Iron" market is rather more firmness on the part of holders. There is, however but little Iron changing hands. The only sales reported with the prices were as follows:

SALES PIG IRON PER TON.

30 tons, L. S. Charcoal	$80 cash,	4 mos
50 " Coal-smelted, low grade	"	
Foundry-Iron, nativeore	60	"
50 " Hanging Rock Forge	78	60 days

Philadelphia Auction Sale.

PHILADELPHIA, October 20.

Eighty bales cotton (ex-steamer Lillian) sold by order of United States Marshal, sold at $1 02@1 13, and a few bags at 46 cents.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Monday, Oct. 24, 1864.

Business in the vicinity of the oil market was dull, the sales made being extremely limited, in fact they were barely worth mentioning. For some days past a general apathy has taken possession of the market, neither party manifesting any disposition to operate at the present time. The stock of oil in the market at this time is very limited, the principle portion that came out the last rise has been disposed of, the principle portion going direct East. The market at present has but a limited supply, and that is principally in bulk. One of our large holders was offered 27c for several hundred barrels. The offer was refused, the owner preferring to wait and take the chances. The gold market was unsettled on Saturday, with a downward tendency. The oil market then was inactive and dull with irregular prices. Our latest from Oil City reports a firm market with the advantage on the side o holders. The fact is dealers there pay less attention to the Pittsburgh and eastern markets than formerly. Many of them have grown wealthy, and having an abiding faith that oil is going to be king in the North, and occupy the same position in the markets of the leading cities of the world which has heretofore been claimed by the South for cotton —they are disposed to take matters easy and as most of them are able to hold on to their stocks, we see no reason to suppose that oil will decline or be sold at the rates some parties have predicted. The receipts of oil on Saturday were small amounting to 633 bbls. The sales were 500 barrels. The market was inactive. The only sales reported will be found recorded below:

Refined Oil—The market was unchanged, there were no sales reported and prices were nominal. The stock on hand at present is not large. We omit figures until we can accompany them with sales.

Crude Oil—The market remains without any reportable change. The only transaction that came under our notice was 500 barrels of light oil at 26½ and packages returned.

Neptha and Tar—Was dull and prices nominal.

Oil Receipts per Allegheny River.

McKelvy & Miller	257
Duncan Dunlap & Co	50
R. Way	34
Total	633

Imports Oil per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Lockart & Co., 356 barrels Refined for Philadelphia.

Lucesco & Co., 216 barrels Refined for Philadelphia.

S. McMahon, 68 barrels Refined for Philadelphia.

New York Finance and Trade.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

Special to the Western Associated Press.

Stock Market very dull and limited business done to-day, and confined almost exclusively to brokers. At Board prices generally better than yesterday. Governments stronger. No transactions in State Stocks. Railroad Bonds dull, and show a disposition to sympathise with the low prices of Railroad Shares. Mining Stock slightly better. The Money Market continues easy, and supply abundant. Considerable amounts offered at 6 per cent. Street rate continues steady at 7 per cent. It is the general opinion that the next payment of the second instalment on account of the loan will produce a stringent market. Exchange same as yesterday. The Gold Market was without any special excitement; this morning it took a sharp upward turn; this afternoon there is more activity. Price opened at 210¾, and closed at 212¾. The premium to meet shipments will partially account for the firmness under the news from Sheridan. Shipments for the week $675,000. Imports of Dry Goods for the week about three-fourths of a million. A larger amount than this has been drawn out of warehouses. Gold closed at Evening Board at 213¾.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Gold Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22.

Gold has been quite firm to-day, probably owing to purchases to meet the export demand for to-day's steamers. The range has been from 209½ to 213¾.

New York Money and Stock Market.

NEW YORK, October 23.

Money steady at 7 per cent. Sterling quiet at 109½@109¾. Gold firmer, opening at 210, declining to 209½, advancing to 213, declining to 211¾, and closing at 212¾. Total exports of specie today were $407,000.

Government stocks firmer.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 22.

Cotton—A shade firmer at $1 20 for middling. Flour—State and Western 10c. higher, with a fair demand at $8 80@8 95 for extra State; $9 75 @10 25 for extra round hoop Ohio, and $11 50 for Trade Brands, the market closing firm. Whisky firmer at 98c. Wool—Western $1. Wheat—prices ½c. better. Sales of winter red Western at $2 20; choice Michigan $2 25. Rye quiet at $1 90 for Western. Corn firmer at 1c. for mixed Western. Oats firmer with a fair demand. Sales at 90c. for Western. Coffee quiet. Sugar firm, with sales of Cuba at 18@20c. Molasses quiet and steady; New Orleans at $1 15. Petroleum active, excited, and higher. Sale at 45@60c. in bond, and 78@86c refined free. Pork firmer and closing steady at $38@39 50 for mess; $41 75@42 50 for new do., cash, and in the regular way, closing at $42 cash; $38@38 50 for prime, and $41 50@42 for prime mess; also 1,000 bbls new mess for all November delivery, at option, $42 75. Beef steady. Lard firm at 20@22c. Butter very dull, at 30@39c for Western and 37@45 for State. Cheese inactive, at 12@21c.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.

Flour firm. Wheat active, and advanced 6@7c at $1 07@1 09 for No. 1; $1 65 for No. 2. Corn firm and advanced 2c; sales at $1 25@1 26. Oats firm and advanced 1c; sales at 65@66. Provisions quiet. Whiskey declined 2@3c; sales at $1 62@ $1 63. Receipts: Flour, 3,000 bbls; wheat, 34,000 bush; corn, 30,000 bush; oats, 128,000 bush. Shipments: Flour, 3,200 bbls; wheat, 47,000 bush; corn, 46,000 bush; oats, 262,000 bush.

Philadelphia Oil Market.

October 22.

Fish Oils are quiet and Lard Oil steady; a sale of No. 2 was made at $1 70. Winter is held at $1 95. Linseed is better but closes quiet at $1 30; 10,000 gallons sold for future delivery, part next month, at $1 40. Petroleum has been excited, but closes unsettled; sales of refined, in bond, are reported at 62@66c, as to date of delivery, and free oil at 78@82c. Crude is scarce and in request, at 36@37c, but prices are nearly nominal in the absence of any recent sales.

The following are the receipts of Petroleum at this port for the last week: Crude, 2,930 bbls; Refined, 3,155 bbls.

Boston Boot and Shoe Market.

The *Reporter* says:—For a few weeks more, at least, we may expect a continuance of the boot and shoe market. Prices remain firm, and there has been a little doing with New England trade. A few good shipments have been made to the West and Northwest, but the shipments this week are light, and compare very unfavorably with those for the same period last year.

The total shipments of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the past week have been 5,732 cases. Of this number 4,917 cases have been sent by rail—1,407 to New York and Pennsylvania.

Cincinnati Tobacco Market.

October 22.

Sales of Leaf Tobacco at Bodman's Warehouse were as follows: 14 hhds and 25 bxs, viz: 5 hhds Kentucky Trash at $4 50@7; 2 do Mason county Lugs, at $9 and $11 50; 7 hhds Mason county, at private sale, at $22 50; 25 bxs Ohio and Kentucky, ranging from $4 50 to $17 25. Receipts light.

At Morris & Chalfant's Warehouse 12 hhds as follows: 6 hhds Mason county Leaf and Lugs, 1 at $12; 1 at $15; 2 at $18 50; 1 at $22; 1 at $23 50; 1 hhds common Kentucky, 1 at $7; 4 at $8; 1 at $9 50; 1 at $10; 2 hhds Virginia, 1 at $15; 1 at $25.

Philadelphia Boot and Shoe Market.

There was a moderately increased demand for goods at the close of last week, the State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana being over. The advance in gold has also had an influence. With manufacturers trade is very quiet. Prices of goods have not quotably changed. The stocks are so light no great sacrifices are thought to be called for. Materials continuing high in this market prevents manufacturers from getting up goods much if any lower than they have been able to do earlier in the season, consequently prices remain without material change with them.—*Shoe and Leather Reporter.*

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

October 22.

There is very little demand for Pig Metal, and no sales of any consequence have come under our notice this week to establish prices, which are nearly nominal at $55@62 for the three numbers of anthracite. Scotch Pig is held above the views of buyers, and is dull. Nothing doing in Blooms. For manufactured iron the demand is limited, and generally at prices below the views of the maker, but the mills generally are busy on old orders.

Philadelphia Cotton Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 22.

The market opened active, and holders having put up their prices 10@10c per ₱ early in the week, the demand has since fallen off, and at the close there is very little disposition to operate at a decline of 5@10c on the highest point reached; most of the mills being idle, only a few small lots have been disposed of to speculators and spinners at $1 10@1 25 for middlings, cash, closing at $1 17@1 20; 80 bales, a prize cargo, sold by auction on Thursday, mostly at $1 02@1 13, cash.

Philadelphia Fish Market.

October 22.

Fish continue dull and neglected, and most of the arrivals are going into store. An invoice of Bay Mackerel sold from the wharf at a price kept private, and 200 bbls shore, to arrive, at $17@17½ ₱ bbl. From store the sales are limited at $2@2½ for Is, $17@18 for 2s, and $14@15 ₱ bbl for 2s, and $14@15 ₱ bbl for medium 3s. Pickled Herring are scarce and nearly nominal at $9@11 ₱ bbl, and Dry Cod at 7½@8c ₱ lb.

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Milwaukee Market.

October 21.

Flour—Dull and 25@50c lower. Grain—Receipts of Wheat 25,000 bu, and market 1@2c lower. Sales this morning 50,000 bu at $1 6@ 1 70; on Change 27,000 at $1 65@1 67, closing dull at $1 66½. Sales of 1,800 bu oats at 63c in store.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Imports per Cleveland & Pittsburgh Railroad.—Barr & M, 13 bdls paper; J W Kennedy, 13 do do; C F Klopfer & Co, 1 bale bagging; D Faucett & Co, 1 car barley; J C Brown, 23 bbls potatoes; Spencer & McK, 1 car barley; C P Markle, 5 sks paper; H Ashworth, 4,000 staves; A B Keevill, 56 bbls apples; Simpson & Knox, 170 sks corn.

Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.—Martin O. & B., 1 car iron; P. McAfee, 6 bbls apples; A. Snider, 7 bags chestnuts.

Imports per Pittsburgh, F. W. & C. R. R.—J Rhodes, 188 bags barley; J Rall, 1 car hay; Godfrey & Clarke, 7 sacks rags; P O'Neill, 11 bbls potatoes; C Cuthbert, 1 car brick; United States, 330 sks oats; Rea & Kiel, 240 bags middlings; D Wallace, 100 bbls flour, 2 cars rye; Shoemaker & Lang, 200 bbls flour.

River Matters.

Arrivals and Departures of Steamboats.

ARRIVED.

Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
James Roose	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. city.
Emma Graham	Stull	Zanesville.
Minerva	Gordon	Wheeling.

DEPARTED.

Gallatin	Clarke	Brownsville.
Franklin	Carmac	Brownsville.
Jas. Reese	Irwin	Elizabeth.
Bayard	Peebles	Monon. City
Roanoke	Tomlinson	St. Louis.
Kate B. Porter	Porter	Cincinnati.
Julia	Colson	Zanesville.

THE RIVER.—Last eveuing at twilight there was about five feet water in the channel, and at a stand. The weather was cool, but otherwise pleasant.

THE splendid passenger steamer Glide No. 3, Captain W. B. Anderson, is loading for Cincinnati and all intermediate points. This boat has just been fitted up in a superior manner—in fact she has been pronounced new. Capt. Anderson is a thorough steamboat man, understands his duty in all its various departments. Having concluded to continue in the Pittsburgh and Cincinnati trade no expense will be spared to make the trip pleasant to all who may engage passage. The first Clerk is Mr. George N. Baker, an accomplished and attentive officer. Any business entrusted to him will be done up right.

THE new steamer "Iron City" Captain Noss is announced for Cairo and St. Louis this day. She has fine accommodations and is in charge of careful and attentive officers.

THE following Pittsburgh boats have been on a Government trip up the Missouri, viz: Kate Putnam, America, Onward, Silver Cloud No. 2, Maggie Hays, Argorant No. 2, Leonidas and Empire City.

CINCINNATI.

Saturday's *Commercial* say:

The river has receded seven inches during the twenty four hours ending last night. There is eight feet hence to Louisville, and five feet in the canal. The lower Ohio is falling with seven feet from Portland to Cairo. There is 26 inches and falling in the Cumberland. There is 32 inches in the Kanawha, and falling. The Kentucky River is falling, with three feet from Oregon to the mouth.

The Annie Laurie brought 400 barrels of salt, 20 barrels of oil, and 500 bbls of apples, out of the Kanawha. By a new Government regulation, steamers navigating the Kanswha are not allowed to land or yawl at only the following points between Point Pleasant, Red House, and the mouth of Cole River. In accordance with the order, the Annie Laurie, although frequently hailed, had to pass both passengers and freight. Mr. F. A. Laidley succeeds Captain Thayer in the command of the Annie Laurie.

We are gratified to announce that Captain W. H. Taylor has recovered his health sufficiently to enable him to resume his duties in the office of the Big Sandy Packet Telegraph.

Messrs. W. P. Gibson & Co., of Aurora, have sold one-fourth of the Emperor to Captain J. D. Parker, at the rate of $45,000 for the entire boat.

BOATS IN PORT—The following boats were at the wharf last evening: Jennie Hubbs, Nashville, Jewess, Pine Grove, Ida Reese, Revenue, Anna, Lady Franklin, C. H. Dumont, Golden Era, Annie Laurie, Naugatuck.

BOATS LEAVING TO-DAY—Pine Grove, for Pittsburgh; Jewess, for St. Louis; Jennie Hubbs, for Memphis; James Watson, for Vicksburg.

The steamer Nannie Byens passed Cairo, on the 20th, with 850 bales cotton.

LOUISVILLE.

Thursday's *Press* says:

The river was falling rather fast yesterday, with five feet water in the canal by the mark. During the previous twenty-four hours it had fallen four inches at the wharf. The weather continues dry and cool.

On the falls last evening there were fully 3 feet steamboat water in the pass down the Indiana chute.

The Cumberland river is falling and has attained a very low stage, too low for boats to ascend the shoals without lightening.

The Missouri was falling, with only three feet water in the channel, and but little trade along the river. Nearly all the boats under charter by the Government had been discharged, including the Nellie Rogers, Ewing, Shamrock, Bermuda, Zephyr, Onward, and Maggie Hays.

CAIRO.

October 20.—The steamer Hillman just arrived from Memphis reports the City of Alton was just ready to leave for Cairo at her regular hour, and had a good many passengers on board, when she was ordered to the mouth of White river. Medicine was the cause of the displacement, but both steamers were expected back to Memphis on the evening the Hillman left.

The Liberty had on board the hull of the Sunshine, 800 tons of commissary stores for Duvall's bluff. She sunk a barge last night five miles above Cairo. Three hundred barrels of coffee and flour were damaged by the accident. The barge was raised, and with the freight brought to Cairo, where the barge will be repaired.

The Kentucky, from Nashville, en route for St. Louis, collided with a navy tug-boat at some point between here and Mound City this evening, and sunk the latter. The Kentucky was compel her to run on a bar opposite this city, where she now lies with her hold full of water. She was light. No loss of life caused by the accident.

The price for which the John H. Fisher was sold was $15,000.

ST. LOUIS.

Friday's *Union* says:

The river is declining slowly at this point, having receded about two inches in the twenty-four hours ending at ten o'clock yesterday morning.

The channel out to Cairo is not improving, and there is barely four feet four inches at the shoalest places.

Steamboating is anything but desirable on the Missouri at present. The following order appears in the Lenyenworth papers of Tuesday:

"HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF KANSAS, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Oct. 15, 1864.

"Commanders and owners of steamboats and ferryboats on the Missouri river, in this command, will see that their boats do not fall into rebel hands in a condition for rebel service, under the sure and swift penalty of the loss of boat, and the forfeit of the lives of the commander and pilot.

"By Command of Major General Curtis,
"W. H. STARK,
"Acting Assistant Adjutant General."

OCEAN STEAMERS.

SAILING OF THE OCEAN STEA